

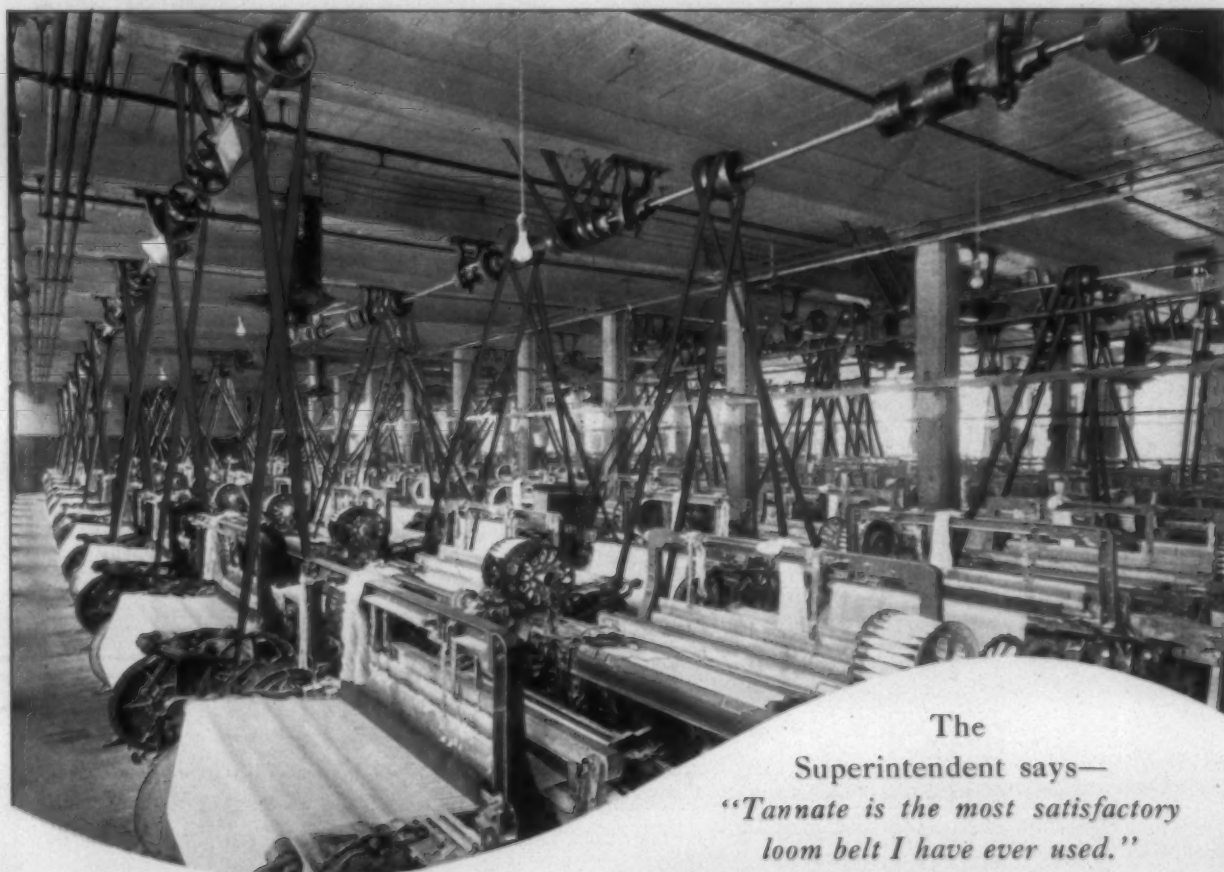
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 38

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 10, 1930

No. 19

RHOADS TANNATE WATERSHED BELTING



The
Superintendent says—

*"Tannate is the most satisfactory
loom belt I have ever used."*

TANNATE WATERSHED BELTS

ON TEXTILE DRIVES

*Outlast other belts
more than three times!*



THE looms in the room pictured here and in the room on the floor above it are driven by Rhoads Tannate Watershed belts from the long line shafts shown.

These Tannate Belts, put on in 1922, have already run three to four times as long as belts formerly used. The superintendent is well pleased with the slight stretch of Tannate and the extra grip that keeps his looms running at "full speed."

Another superintendent remarked of Tannate, "The price seems high but it appears that *we must have it.*" We urge you to *try* Rhoads Tannate Watershed Leather Belting, sold subject to the Rhoads Service Guarantee.

J. E. RHOADS AND SONS

PHILADELPHIA, 27 N. Sixth St.

NEW YORK
94 Beekman St.

CHICAGO
14 N. Clinton St.

ATLANTA
69 Forsyth St., S.W.

CLEVELAND
1208 W. Ninth St.

Factory & Tannery
Wilmington, Del.

A New Leather Belting that will effect a 20% to 25% Saving for Belt Users

IN ANNOUNCING the new Graton & Knight Leather Belting we believe we are understating rather than overstating the facts when we say that it will effect at least a 20% to 25% saving for belt users.

This new belting is the result of 5 years of research and extensive field operation. During this time it has been tested in actual use under all kinds of operating conditions in all industries where leather belting is used. We frankly and sincerely believe this is the greatest development in the Leather Belting industry in over 50 years.

The big saving in maintenance, operating and production costs effected by the use of this new belting is due to its greater and more uniform adhesion in laps and plies, its unusual flexibility and waterproof qualities. It is made by a process of tension cementing that is wholly new and for which a unique type of belt making machinery (patent applied for) was developed by our own engineers.

With all its improvements it costs you no more than you formerly paid for our common cemented belting. Our new and unique belt making machinery has made this possible.

All belting users are invited to visit our plant at Worcester, Mass., and see in operation this amazing new type of belt making machinery which is producing this new leather belting that saves belt users 20% to 25%.

Frank H. Miller
President

Graton & Knight Company
Worcester, Mass.





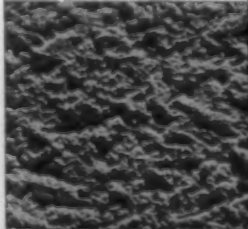
C&K "RUBBER SANDPAPER"

» » **HOLDS BUT
DOES NOT CUT**

ALL the friction and adhesive qualities of sandpaper without the injurious effects are combined in "Rubber Sandpaper"—a new crepe rubber of special formula for take-up drums.

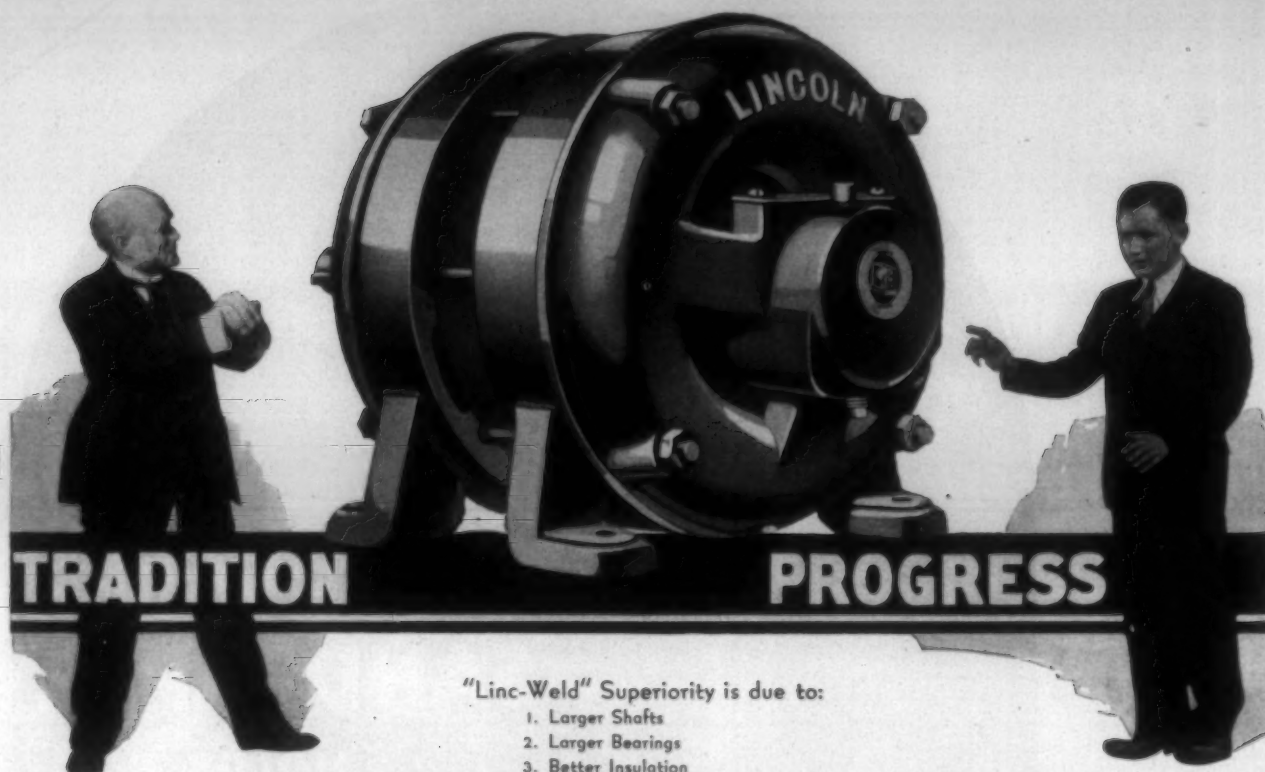
Within a few days after the first announcement over two hundred orders for "Rubber Sandpaper" were received. Today over one hundred and fifty thousand feet are on the take-up drums of silk, cotton, rayon, woolen and worsted mills. If you have not taken advantage of this superior covering, tell us the length and diameter of your drums so we may fill your trial order with the proper lengths with which to cover your rolls with a minimum of waste. If you have any questions, we shall be glad to answer them.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works,
Worcester, Providence, Philadelphia,
Allentown. S. B. Alexander, Southern
Manager, Charlotte.



C & K "Rubber Sandpaper" is also available in smooth surface for elastic webbing fabrics





"Linc-Weld" Superiority is due to:

1. Larger Shafts
2. Larger Bearings
3. Better Insulation
4. Stronger Frame (Steel)
5. Greater Overload Capacity

"Here, Lad—

Every time you remind me that most plants around here have changed to 'Linc-Weld' motors and that we should change, too—I just get hot under the collar."

"Sure, Pop—

But you're always cool above it—and it's your cool judgement I want. Cool judgement will tell you that steel construction is modern—*better*. The 'Linc-Weld' is the *steel* motor.

Cool judgement will tell you that big shafts and bearings are stronger than smaller ones. The 'Linc-Weld' has larger shaft and bearings. Same with 'Linc-Weld' overload capacity.

So I'm convinced, Pop, that what keeps you from changing is not the heat—it's the timidity."

THE LINCOLN ELECTRIC COMPANY
Department No. 29-7 CLEVELAND, OHIO

M-71

LINCOLN

"LINC-WELD" MOTORS

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 10, 1930

No. 19

State and Local Taxes in North Carolina

By E. S. Parker, Jr.

The subject of taxation is one of the most troublesome faced by all industries. The problems of local taxation particularly need the study of all manufacturers. The following discussion of the tax situation in North Carolina, was an address by Mr. Parker at the recent convention of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Carolina. Lack of space prevented the earlier publication of Mr. Parker's address.—Editor.

PERHAPS the best way to approach this subject is to briefly consider existing conditions: The total annual State and local tax burden in North Carolina is \$69,245,000.00. This is in excess of the total value of our cotton and corn crops, and is equal to nine-tenths of the income of all corporations, domestic or foreign, conducting all or any part of their business in North Carolina. It is equal to a levy of \$45.00 per year on every man, woman and child in this State. Of this total tax burden less than 25 per cent is borne by rural property, usually referred to as "farm property." The remaining 75 per cent of the tax burden is borne by urban property and business. To raise the \$100,000,000 annually there are various kinds of tax levies, generally referred to as: Property taxes, income taxes, license and privilege taxes, and franchise taxes.

I shall not discuss the income tax. It is burdensome, of course, but if one has no income there is no tax. The tax that really burdens is the tax that must be paid, even though the taxpayer has to trespass upon his principal to meet the payment. A business in North Carolina has to pay all of these taxes, other than income taxes, at a rate rarely less than 2½ per cent, and frequently as high as 4 per cent, upon the assessed value of the property owned. These taxes are made up of levies by counties, by cities and town and by school districts, and if the taxpayer conducts business in corporate form there is a franchise tax which, because of the manner of its assessment and levy, is, in North Carolina, nothing more than an ad valorem property tax of 10c on each \$100 of the assessed value of the property owned.

Suggestive Remedies

Briefly stated, these are the conditions with which we are confronted, and while we have heard much of relieving the tax burdens of the farmers, the time has come when not only the farmers, but all manufacturing interests, and I regret to say, more particularly the textile manufacturing business, is as much in need of relief from burdensome taxes as is the farmer. There is no doubt about the fact that the patient is sick, and it is unnecessary for me to offer you proof of this assertion. Therefore, the only thing left is to consider the remedies offered, and I have heard of but two:

One, by either the practice of rigid economy, or by discontinuing certain governmental activities to bring about a decrease in expenditures.

Two, finding other sources from which revenue can be obtained, and then by holding expenditures to their present level give relief to the over-burdened.

As to the first remedy, I confess that I am in despair. I have seen members of legislatures, boards of county commissioners, school boards and city councils elected on so-called economy platforms, and then I have seen those legislatures and boards increase appropriations so that the tax burdens would of necessity be heavier. As I was preparing this talk I read in the papers of my home city, Greensboro, that the board of aldermen were about to increase the tax levy six cents on the \$100.

May I say to you that I sympathize with these tax fixing and tax lowering bodies, because they also have control of appropriations. It would be a valuable experience for every business man in North Carolina if he could sit on one of the boards I have mentioned, or if he could be a member of the appropriation committee of the North Carolina Senate or House of Representatives. It is easy to criticize appropriations and public expenditures, but it is hard to resist the pleas that are made. It was my privilege at a recent session of the Legislature of North Carolina to be present at a joint meeting of the Appropriation Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. One member of the committee announced the fact that he would not vote for the appropriation bill unless there was a horizontal cut of 10 per cent. His attention was called to the fact that there could be no such cut. That there were certain items such as interest and sinking fund charges, salaries of State officers and employees, the items for the support and maintenance of the charitable institutions of the State (such as hospitals for the insane, the deaf and dumb and afflicted) which could not be cut, and that if a cut aggregating 10 per cent of the total of such appropriations was to be made that it would result in a cut of the appropriations that were subject to diminution by an amount approximating 25 per cent. The representative withdrew his objection, and it has been ever thus.

Tax Shift Won't Help

If there is to be no decrease in expenditures, and I believe there will be no material decrease, then may I be permitted to say that I think our farmer friends, and their over-zealous spokesmen, are making a mistake. No real relief can come merely from shifting the burdens of taxation. Of course, our tax laws should be so framed as to be as just to all property owners, whether it be the farmer or the manufacturer, as is possible, and I believe if you will make a study of the tax laws of North Caro-

lina you will find that its laws, as near as those of any State I know, approximate justice. The reason we hear such a clamor from and on behalf of the farmers is that there are so many of them, and they all have votes, and because of the further fact that for some years past farming has not been a profitable business. Any tax is a serious burden when, in order to pay it, the taxpayer must go beyond his income and decrease his principal. This condition has existed with the farmer for some years, and this condition now exists among a great many of our business men, and particularly among textile manufacturers. This method of seeking relief by shifting the burden to others is frequently seen when one taxpayer seeks to have his property valued for taxation at a lower figure than that of another taxpayer in the same taxing district. Of course, it should not be valued on a higher basis, but to seek a lower basis is shortsighted. I do not believe that today the farmers of North Carolina are bearing more than their just and equitable proportion of the tax burdens. Very few farmers, pity be, pay any income tax, and except for the tax they pay upon their automobiles, and upon the gas they buy, they pay no tax to the State of North Carolina, and their tax burdens arise because of the levies made by the counties and school districts in which their farms are located. From taxes collected by the State, very largely from business and manufacturing, the owners of rural property have been aided. The State of North Carolina, largely to relieve rural property from taxes, takes for the support of public schools, from the money it receives, largely from business and manufacturing, \$6,500,000 annually, and to aid in the building and maintaining of county roads about \$3,500,000 annually. It is true that these State appropriations tend to decrease the ad valorem tax burden borne by the owners of property dedicated to business and manufacturing, but these appropriations come from money largely paid to the State by these business and manufacturer taxpayers.

Those who have studied and thought about the tax problems in North Carolina believe that the only tax relief must come through the successful effort to find new sources of revenue, which will impose as light a burden as is possible.

Opposes Sales Tax

There are those who believe that a sales tax is the best answer to this problem. I do not believe so. The simple term "a sales tax" means little. I can't believe any thoughtful person who desires to see North Carolina continue to progress as a manufacturing and industrial State will advocate a general sales tax. Its evils are so manifest that I will not discuss them. There is more basis for the levying of a so-called luxury sales tax, but when our legislators start to levy this tax they must first define what they will class as luxuries, and they must then decide upon the amount of the levy. Just here may I say to you that in this luxurious age, or perhaps I should say in this age when those things classed as luxuries a short time ago are now necessities, the supplying of these so-called luxuries is a business and a very great business. If the tax is not to be passed on to the ultimate consumer—as those engaged in the business of supplying these luxuries will certainly attempt to do—it is but another burden on a certain class of business. If it is passed on to the ultimate consumer it is but adding to the tax burdens of all. This kind of taxation has not worked well where it has been tried. The yield has been disappointing, and it is a wonderfully easy thing for those seeking increased appropriations for governmental activities already existing, or to bring into existence new governmental activities, to urge

upon the legislators the extending of the sales tax to cover other classes of business. It is a dangerous experiment, and not noble.

For your consideration I want to now present the only practical remedy that I see for your present and likely increasing tax burdens.

The General Assembly of 1929 adopted an amendment to our Constitution on taxation. That amendment can only become effective when a majority of the voters approve it. It will be submitted at the next general election. Under the Constitution as it exists at present, it is provided that "laws shall be passed taxing, by a uniform rule, all monies, credits, investments in bonds, stock, joint-stock companies, or otherwise; and also, all real and personal property, according to its true value in money." (Article 5, Section 3, N. C. Constitution). In broad terms, the amendment referred to, if adopted, will vest in the General Assembly the authority to classify property for taxation. Under it the General Assembly could take any particular class of property and tax it in a different way, and at a different rate from other classes of property, subject to the general rule that all property of a particular class should be treated alike, both as to the method of taxation and as to the tax levied.

Classification of Prosperity

We boast of the progress we have made, and proudly refer to North Carolina as a progressive State, yet all of the progressive States, and indeed all of the States except 18, have abandoned the legal concept of taxing all classes of property by a uniform rule, and at the same rate. If North Carolina is to continue to progress it must abandon this out-of-date legal concept, and it can only abandon it by amending its Constitution.

When we approach consideration of this question we must do so fully conscious that if we advocate classifying intangible personal property for taxation, that we will be charged with advocating something that will benefit the wealthy and that will be detrimental to the owners of farms and other real estate. I do not believe this is true, but on the contrary I believe that the only practical way for the owners of farms and real estate, and other tangible property, to obtain relief from their present tax burdens is to classify intangible personal property for taxation, and then to levy upon that class of property a just tax. The uniform rule of taxation is in our Constitution which was adopted in 1868. Under the conditions then existing it was wise, but those conditions no longer exist. In the same article and section of the Constitution that the uniform rule of taxation is set out there was contained the prohibition against levying a State income tax. Some years ago the State adopted the amendment permitting the General Assembly to tax incomes, and while at that time there was some opposition to adopting that amendment I do not believe that there are any who would now favor its repeal. I believe that if we shall, in the election in November, adopt the amendment permitting the classification of property for taxation, that following the meeting of the legislature that will assemble in January, 1931, that there will be none who would favor again reverting to the uniform rule of taxation.

In the first place the classifying of property for taxation is sound in principle, and is founded upon justice and right.

To illustrate: A note constitutes intangible property. Under the law the owner can only charge interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. If it is a good note it must be listed for taxation at its full value. If the owner is required to pay an ad valorem tax of even $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (and frequently the ad valorem tax is much higher than

this) his net income from the investment is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Savings banks and other banks as a rule pay only 4 per cent upon deposits. Such deposits are classed as intangible property. When they are listed for taxation they are, of course, listed at their full value, and if the owner pays $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem tax he would receive $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent net income. Of course, the savings and other banks with the low limiting them to a charge of 6 per cent cannot afford to pay more than 4 per cent to depositors.

It goes without saying that with this condition existing, under the uniform tax rule, that the law is not enforced, save and except against an unfortunate few. If it was, then those thrifty souls who now boast of a savings bank deposit, or who accommodate their friends and neighbors by lending them money at 6 per cent, would be forced to abandon the banks, and cease to accommodate such neighbors and friends, and to invest their funds in non-taxable securities, such as State, Federal and Farm Loan bonds.

Then, too, intangible property gains so little from the expenditure of the sums collected by way of taxes. Good roads enhance the value of real estate; good schools enhance the value of real estate; the location and maintenance of State institutions for higher education and the State eleemosynary institutions enhance the value of real estate in the communities in which they are located, and in the cities, paved streets and sidewalks, water systems, sewerage systems, and lighting systems add to the value of real estate. I have no means of knowing the exact percentage of sums collected by way of taxes that are spent for these things that so greatly enhance the value of real estate, but certainly such percentage is very great. None of these things add one penny to the annual income, or to the intrinsic value of the property of the note owner, or the savings bank depositor, nor do they appreciably effect the value of other intangible.

When we subject this class of property to the same rate of tax that is levied upon real property we undertake to make it pay for benefits in which it does not participate, and this is unjust and unfair.

Now, consider the question from a practical viewpoint. Perhaps the strongest argument that can be advanced in the practical consideration of this question is the universal failure of the effort to tax intangible property on the same basis as tangible property in those States whose law still compel the effort so to do. We frequently hear of this failure in North Carolina, but the failure in North Carolina is no greater than in those States where the uniform rule prevails.

In 1921, which was the year following the 1920 deflation, there were listed for taxation in North Carolina \$193,000,000 net solvent credits. In 1929 the figures will show less than \$120,000,000, and yet there is no person who believes that solvent credits have decreased since 1921. In 1921 solvent credits constituted $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total property listed for taxation, and in 1929 less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

This does not necessarily mean that people are illegally evading this tax on intangibles, but that recognizing its unfairness they are avoiding it, and there are many lawful ways of avoiding it.

There are a large volume of public bonds which are tax-free that can be invested in. If the taxpayer has a large sum of money on hand, or in the bank, he can, on the day before tax listing day, convert this cash, or this deposit, into non-taxable securities, and on the day following tax listing day reconvert them.

As against solvent credits the taxpayer may set off indebtedness, and such indebtedness may be, and frequently is, unrelated to the credits. Investments may

be made in stocks of foreign and domestic corporations, and the law does not and should not prevent or penalize citizens for making such investments.

If the taxpayer desires to invest in credits based on real estate, then instead of lending his money to a needy friend or neighbor he can invest in the bonds of a joint stock land bank company, or he can make such investment by purchasing stock in a building and loan association. The well-advised taxpayer will avoid a tax that practically prohibits the ownership of intangible property, and the wealthy are usually the well-advised. When the well-advised are known to be lawfully avoiding this tax there are others who will evade it, and those upon whom are imposed the duty of enforcing tax laws, because they are human, will not be extraordinarily diligent to impose upon the innocent evader a burden not imposed upon the well-advised law abiding avoider. Please do not misunderstand me. I am not of those who criticize taxpayers who legally avoid excessive tax burdens, and upon the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States I say to you that they are not to be criticized.

In the case of the United States vs. Isham, reported in 84th U. S. Rep. at page 496, there was being considered a case in which by following perfectly legal procedure a taxpayer avoided tax. The court said that the taxpayer not only had a right to pursue this course, but was subject to "no legal censure for so doing."

The amount of revenue yielded under the uniform theory of taxing intangible property is steadily and rapidly decreasing. North Carolina industries are denied a market within the State—where their businesses are conducted and their management is known—for mortgage bonds, the highest grade of securities they can offer, because no one can afford to own these bonds under the existing tax laws.

Being denied an opportunity to invest in this class of securities investors buy non-taxable public bonds, which yield a low rate of income, and pay no ad valorem tax upon the value of their investments, and no tax upon the income received. It is true that investors can buy stocks, and carefully considered investment in stocks is to be commended, but stocks, while sharing the benefits of the business, share the hazards—stockholders participate in profits, but they also share in losses. It is a bad tax policy that denies investment in corporate bonds, because of tax burdens, and encourages and practically forces investment in speculative stocks by those whose funds for investment are too small to permit them to obtain, at the time of the investment, and to continue to obtain, so long as the investment is continued, full and accurate information.

Our sister State, Virginia, furnishes a fine example of the benefits that can be derived from classifying property for taxation.

Our legislators are to be trusted. They earnestly desire to legislate for the good of the State, and all of its citizens. Give them the power, and then give them the benefit of your experience and advice, and I believe the result will be satisfactory.

Finally, I know that I am speaking to as intelligent and patriotic a gathering of the citizens of North Carolina as can be gotten together. Under the conditions that existed some years ago when the textile industry was prosperous, it was only your patriotism, possibly, that prompted you to aid in solving the tax problems of the State, the counties, the municipalities and the school districts. In the days that are now upon us your very salvation depends upon the proper and just solution of these questions. With all the earnestness that I am capable of, may I say to you—investigate these matters;

(Continued on Page 30)

1929-1930—A Comparison of Two Widely Differing Viewpoints and Experiences

By Walter W. Price, of Livingston & Co.

"Men construe things after their fashion, clean from the purpose of the things themselves."

—SHAKESPEARE.

THE emotional qualities of the American people are developing a phase which forms a study almost as interesting as the change in its type of people.

Washington was in his day a typical representative of the leading citizenship of the American nation.

Lincoln in his day represented the composite of what was accepted as the standard American manhood.

The average present-day American has no temperamental resemblance to either of those men, each typical of his own period.

So the emotional temperament of the American people, markedly in evidence at the present time, notes a distinct and decided change.

No better illustration can be offered than that reflected in the two states of mind in which the people of this country have been within the last twelve months.

One year ago everyone was apprehensive about foreign money and corporation money that was being loaned for speculative purposes. This represented a total of brokers' debits, according to the weekly figures of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, of \$5,542,000,000.

The apprehension was based on the feeling that these funds might be withdrawn suddenly with grave consequences, especially at a time when there was existent a stock market which reflected a fever of speculative intensity most marked, but in reality, relatively speaking, no greater than that which has existed in other periods when the whole country has become inspired, as it was at that time, with confidence in the future, with apparently in the minds of most (and it can be said without any exaggeration) almost no horizon.

Today, in so far as fundamentals are concerned, the situation has been very much improved by an enormous reduction in these speculative commitments and by the commencement and establishment of an economical administration of affairs, which certainly was non-existent twelve months ago, and, further, by a marked appreciation not only on the part of the public but of all classes of investors and speculators of the difference between substance and show and the real and the unreal.

Such moments as we are now experiencing mark a period that records the birth of sounder business method and a finer appreciation of economic laws that contrasts strongly with the murky thinking which was characteristic of 1929.

There is another change that may be here called to your attention in the mental attitude of the people of the United States as represented in its intensely materialistic point of view.

So far as I am able to observe, the minds of both men and women are concentrated, if their conversation reflects their thought, upon earnings, unemployment, low prices of stocks at the present time compared with the high prices of a year ago, and the prognostications which are offered in the wearying discussions anent the stock market and its affiliated interests; and almost the first question that is frequently asked when old friends meet is: "Well, what do you think of the market situation, etc., etc.?"

Apparently there are but two subjects in which the

American people are interested at the present time. One is that which has to do with finance; the other that which has to do with the repeal of the Volstead Act.

Where men's minds become centered upon one or two things, both of which have to do with nothing but the material side of life, their minds shrink to the diminutive size which is always characteristic of those who think only in circles, and it is not surprising that, from the ridiculous statements that are made, which apparently reflect the feelings of those who make them, one draws the conclusion that this country is in a really desperate state.

This point of view, as reflected in the conversations and the utterances of many people, is creditable neither to their spirit of courage nor to their intelligence.

I have often thought that, in the formation of opinion and in the expression of the same, there is almost always an ego which is reflected in a desire to conform to what seems conservative rather than what is real, and a disposition to square one's viewpoint with the popular theories of the moment rather than to look at things from a perspective that is well chosen.

When we contrast the state of mind in this country today with that which the British people have maintained for the last fifteen years in the face of the overwhelmingly unfavorable experiences to which they have been subjected; when we compare it with the buoyancy of the Frenchman, who is emotional in other ways not much greater than that which is in evidence in this country; when we look at the spirit of the German people, stripped of their navy and their army and reduced financially to the lowest point in the history of their existence as a nation, whose losses in the war both in men and money are probably greater than any other nation, the conclusion in the light of the state of mind which we observe in this country, cannot be regarded as reflecting the American spirit, concerning which we have so long been boastful.

Of course, business is at an extremely low ebb in this country. Comparisons with 1929, the most remarkably prosperous year ever known in the United States, are not reasonable. Nor is it to be compared with the four bull years of the Coolidge administration, when business was running at a steadily increasing ratio of activity.

But, if we go back and compare the situation of today with that reflected in previous environments similar to those now existing, and from which we always readily recover, our situation by no means justifies the apprehension which seems so generally to exist; and, in the disposition to view things, as apparently they are viewed now, the force of Montaigne's philosophy that "he who fears that he shall suffer, already suffers what he fears," is well demonstrated.

From the way in which people talk at the present time, one would think that in America there is little hope for anything but, trying as have been the experiences that have brought us to the present condition of affairs, no one who views them calmly can fail to believe that only this corrective change could have started us in the right direction.

One of the most favorable features of the present moment as compared with the irresponsible chatter concerning it, is the sober mind reflected in the attitude of men of affairs who are rapidly adjusting their activities to the conditions with which they are confronted.

Everybody recognizes that it is in such times as these that the really constructive forces begin to work and that no period of prosperity has ever reached its fruition that could not be traced back to exactly such situations as that with which the country now finds itself confronted.

Unquestionably, earnings of railroads and corporations are most unfavorable as compared with the year 1929, which reflected the greatest condition of prosperity that this or any other country has ever seen. Such comparisons could have been made after other previous financial and commercial setbacks in this country. Undoubtedly, there is a certain amount of unemployment which is strikingly in contrast to the same period of a year ago, but, after all, as the Census Bureau records in the papers recently, based on records of a part of the census, the percentage of unemployment is but two per cent. Further, when the total census is completed, these figures may be changed to some extent. There is also the likelihood that since April unemployment has increased but this percentage has been shown to be much smaller than was believed to be the case generally at that time.

It is further true that one of the largest dangers of this country is the attitude of the legislators at Washington who seem to show an utter disregard of their responsibilities by the enactment of measures which reflect a policy and an extravagance that are wholly at variance with common sense. Undoubtedly in this direction lies our greatest danger but we have been confronted with experiences exactly similar in the past and which have brought corrective measures.

It is true that in the automobile industry at this time, with the possible exception of two companies, sales to consumers make a very unfavorable comparison and yet when on holidays and on week-ends, one travels in this country and sees the vast number of cars in use and the apparent luxury and comfort in which all classes exist, it is difficult not to foresee, at least within the next year or so, heavy replacement sales for the large number of cars now being operated.

Railroad earnings and car loadings are one of the most discouraging developments today but, as bearing on this question, we must remember that in the productive business activities of this country we now pursue a hand-to-mouth policy, carrying bare shelves rather than the enormous stocks heretofore in evidence and that any improvement in the situation will suddenly arouse an inevitable period of marked activity.

On the other hand, as compared with the earnings of railroads and car loadings, the use of electricity for power and illumination has shown an increase in 1930 over the same months of 1925, an increase not as large, it is true, as in normal years, but nevertheless a distinct increase.

Steel operations have been declining; so have they done in previous days to a much greater extent; yet, at the same time, for the first six months of 1930, United States Steel Corporation should come within less than \$1 of earning its regular dividend for the full year.

I have been down in Wall Street long enough to realize that in times like these, there must be a depression of spirits, but I have never seen a state of mind as hysterical and apprehensive as that which exists at the present time.

I was a runner in the Bank of New York when James D. Fish ordered the corrugated doors of the Marine Bank closed, for I was just about to enter the institution for the presentation of some drafts when this happened. I saw the Grant & Ward failure follow and the financial institutions allied with them shaken. I was in the brokerage business at the time of the Baring panic, which marked uniform prostration throughout the world, and

successively have seen the dull periods from 1893 to 1898, the panics of 1901, 1907, 1909 and 1914 when the Stock Exchange was closed for such a long time.

And so all through the other unpleasant experiences of later years, notably that of 1920, when the general financial and commercial position in this country reflected a far more depressing outlook than it does at the present time.

But from all of these situations, this country has always emerged from its depressing periods and recovered with a rapidity which apparently no one anticipated. At such times, few have the courage to predict a recurring basis of healthy business activity which in the United States has shown an average for the past 35 years, almost without precedent, in the commercial history of any other nation. It was probably an appreciation of this fact which prompted the late J. Pierpont Morgan, the outstanding leader of finance in the history of this country, to remind people that those who were disposed to take a pessimistic view and allow themselves to be skeptical concerning America's future, would be confronted with inevitable financial loss.

These experiences always bring to the picture of finance the light and shade that painters put on the canvas in order to create the true story of the subject.

I have seen Union Pacific in 1897 worth nothing and assessed for \$15 a share. I have seen the Atchison Railroad sold under foreclosure in 1895. I have witnessed the day when, by reason of bad legislation, the consequent endless chain of greenbacks developed, as the result of which the supply of gold in the United States Treasury had sunk below fifty millions of dollars and had to be replaced, through the direction of Grover Cleveland with the aid of J. P. Morgan, by the purchase of gold in Europe to the extent of one hundred millions of dollars which was paid for in 4 per cent bonds issued by this government at par without commission.

But throughout all these depressing periods, I have never witnessed a state of mind as absurdly exaggerated as that which exists at the present moment. Throughout, people invariably have been able to make a living by reason of enforced economies and in such periods, the saner and better qualities of mankind have asserted themselves and reflected a morale that was distinctly favorable as compared with that which exists at the present.

Undoubtedly there has been a very extended contraction of business. It may further contract. The period of recovery will unquestionably lead us through experiences that are not pleasant, but there is no occasion for the absurd extremes to which pessimism is running and if these comments can bring to those who read them a realization of that fact, its effectiveness will have been justified.

There is an old adage that if we cannot have what we like, we must like what we have and it is much better to accept that philosophy with a spirit of cheerfulness than to be continually covetous of a return to a previous era which people experienced and which they termed at that time as reflecting prosperity; and certainly the people of this country who have watched its development and have observed its power to make rapid recovery from situations that have been so much worse than those existing at the present time as to make them almost unrecognizable may, in the heritage of the spirit of their forefathers, ponder seriously the words of that wise man Solomon who remarked on one occasion:

"I have been young and now I am old but I have never seen the righteous forsaken or their seed begging bread."

Textile School Serves Mills

DURING the past school year, the Textile School N. C.

State College was called upon for service by mills and textile plants more than in any previous year. This service included work done at the school and also personal service. The Textile School faculty have been called upon a number of times to visit mills and study local conditions in order to suggest and work out improvements that could be made. Requests are continually being received for information of various kinds pertaining to the textile industry, all of which are compiled with if it is at all possible.

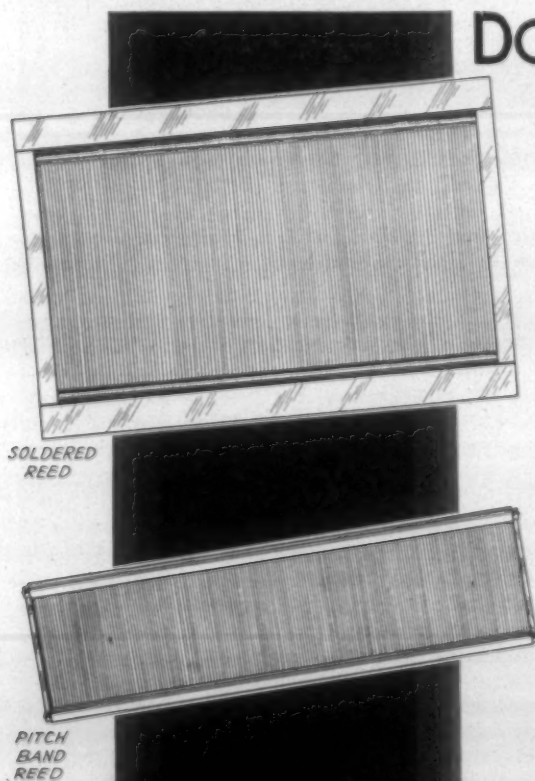
Attached to this report is a list of the problems and tests sent to the Textile School. It is the desire of the faculty of the Textile School to make this school a real service department for the textile industry, and in order to do so they have devoted considerable of their spare time to the solution of these problems.

WORK DONE FOR MILLS FROM JULY 1, 1929 TO JUNE 30, 1930

1. How to weave cords in striped fabric.
2. Testing samples for breaking strength and evenness, also determination of cover and reed marks.
3. Test for sizes of yarn.
4. Information as to yarns, sizing, slashing, weaving, etc., carded broadcloth.
5. Breaking tests on broadcloth.
6. Cause of specks on dyed colth.
7. To obtain counts and breaking strength of combed yarn.
8. Breaking tests on towels and selvages on towels.
9. Determine cause of dark streak in fabric.
10. To obtain breaking strength of towels.

11. To determine amount of sizing in duck cloth.
12. To determine amount of sizing in duck cloth.
13. To determine cause of streaks in chambray.
14. To determine number, single ply, yardage, and ply break of yarns.
15. Analysis of thread for oil or fat.
16. To determine counts, breaking strength, turns per inch, and staple of cotton.
17. To determine size, warp and filling, ends, twist, length, staple, weight, etc.
18. To determine grade and staple of cotton.
19. Reorganization of card room machinery.
20. Request for information concerning random dyed yarns.
21. To determine width, weight, counts, tensile strength, elongation of osnaburg fabrics.
22. To determine breaking strength, elasticity, evenness, and sewing qualities of yarn.
23. Analysis of fabrics to obtain cover, reed marks, weight, number warp and filling, breaking strength of warp and filling.
24. To determine comparative amount of oil in rayon skeins after dyeing.
25. To determine type, moisture, pH, soluble matter, etc., of starch.
26. To determine cause of tight picks in rayon sample.
26. To determine breaking strength and evenness of yarns.
28. To determine pH of slasher compound.
29. To determine tensile strength of fabrics.

(Continued on Page 30)



DO YOU USE SPECIALIZED LOOM REEDS?

To get the maximum results from your looms, the greatest care must be taken in the selection of the reeds to be used.

Every material has different characteristics that necessitates a reed built to suit these specific requirements. There is no economy in using a type reed that is continually jaggng or breaking the threads—causing a lot of "second" material that could just as well have been "top quality" if the correct reed had been used.

Our reeds are made in all types and sizes of Soldered and Pitch Band; also Slasher, Beaming and Lease Combs, Leno, and Velvet and Plush Reeds.

They are made of super-flexible reed wire that maintains its original perfect shape. The reeds are absolutely smooth and perfectly spaced. They will not cut or jag the thread. Rust proof finish in Monel Metal furnished on request.

Would you like further information?

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Mfg. Co.

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Southern Plant
621 E. McBee Ave.,
Greenville, S. C.

New England Office
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Providence, R. I.

Foreign Offices
Huddersfield, Eng.
Shanghai, China

THE FRANKLIN PROCESS Fast Color Identification Plan

How It Benefits Users of FRANKLIN PROCESS COLORS

This plan includes full color pages once a month in the leading dry goods magazines, also spring and fall campaigns in the leading dry goods newspapers. There is also the Franklin Process Color Directory listing over 200 firms offering 29 different kinds of merchandise. Over 5,000 copies of this directory have been distributed to buyers to date, on request only.

Because of these activities and an extensive direct mail campaign, Franklin Process Fast Colors, the Franklin Process Label and what it stands for, are known to retailers, wholesalers and cutters.

Converters, realizing this, consult with Franklin Process Company, when styling new fabrics, specify Franklin Process Colors when sending inquiries to the mills and send orders to mills who are known to run Franklin Process Colors.

Many converters and manufacturers specify Franklin Process Colors also because they wish to identify them with the Franklin Process label. This label completes the identification chain from mill to retailer and sometimes to the consumer. This identification and the color satisfaction that follows inspire confidence in Franklin Process Fast Color Yarn Dyed fabrics and thus increase sales for all parties concerned.

When you identify yourself with this fast color plan you are catering to an expressed demand from buyers for fast colors identified with the Franklin Process label. A recent test indicates that 88% of all buyers favor this plan in its entirety.



Details of this test and a complete description of the Franklin Process Fast Color Identification Plan will be mailed on request to any mill executive. Use your business stationery or, if more convenient, use the coupon.

FRANKLIN PROCESS

IDENTIFIED FAST COLORS

Main Office and Plant:

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Branch Plants at PHILADELPHIA . GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA . CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

New York Office:

40 WORTH STREET

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I.

Please send me, without obligation, details of the Franklin Process Fast Color Identification Plan.

Company _____
Business _____
Address _____
Signed _____ Title _____

Ad. 363

Fast Color Identity is Now the Master Salesman

WHAT BUYERS SAY ABOUT THE PLAN ▲ ▲ ▲

"Thank you for your letter of July 24 together with duplicate copy of Booklet No. 7. We will be pleased to avail ourselves of your offer to send us additional copies.

"The writer believes that the departmental heads will find it very interesting. You may send us ten of these."

Kresge Department Store
Newark, N. J.

"Your letter of recent date, and portfolio received. We thank you very much for remembering us and sending us this portfolio. We think it very helpful in that we have gotten from it the names of several firms from whom we think we may buy novelty cottons."

Mary Cummings
Louisville, Ky.
Designers and Importers

"We think this booklet which you are issuing will not only be of great interest but of considerable service. We would like to put a copy of this in the hands of our salesmen and if you will send to us 20 of these copies we shall be glad to use these for this purpose."

The John S. Naylor Co.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Wholesalers

"This will acknowledge receipt of the new 1929 Franklin Process Portfolio and Directory, for which we kindly ask that you accept our thanks. This will be very useful and helpful to our Division Head and will be the source of greater information along the line of your products."

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
San Diego, Calif.

"We appreciate your letter and the portfolio which we received recently from you. We especially appreciate the directory in this portfolio giving us a list of the manufacturers using the Franklin Process colored yarns. It will be of great value to us.

Davison-Paxon Co.
Atlanta, Ga.



EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

By Floyd Parsons

Red Lights and Calamity Howlers

THE present is a poor time for one to add his voice to those of a great army of calamity howlers. Financial hysteria is not a new disease. It always accompanies the spread of exaggerated pessimism during a time of industrial depression.

Recently I have been listening to the sad expressions of opinion of some of my friends who are running big corporations. My faith in the future would certainly be shaken if I had not checked up carefully on this type of individual for 25 years and discovered that he is the poorest prophet in the world. It was the high-up officers of most of our big companies who last summer were ready to discard established economic principles. They were the ones who were frantically adding additional productive capacity to their plants and could see no sign of any serious decline in trade.

Now is a good time to go back and review the business news, especially the forecasts of executives, market writers and financiers, during previous periods of depression. It is only in this way that one can get a clear idea of how hopeless it is to base future plans on current gossip when times are bad and pessimism widespread.

I am told that production is to be further curtailed; that corporation reports will be increasingly unsatisfactory; that the decline in foreign trade has not yet come to an end; that commodity prices have not hit bottom; that our new tariff has lost us the friendship of other nations; that the stock market and brokers' loans are still too high; and that wages must suffer a drastic reduction.

It would take pages to set forth the arguments of the apostles of disaster. One of my friends who actually feels sorry for me because of my obvious stupidity in believing that the present is a good time to invest money in the securities of soundly managed American corporations, devoted 10 minutes to urging that I study the history of European business in the two decades following the Napoleonic wars.

To all such well-intentioned suggestions one can merely reply that the time to be scared was a year ago when the optimistic utterances of sunshine flouters were as absurd and as exaggerated as are the present preachings of a million adherents to the cause of chaos.

There is no worse practice than sheep-like following of the crowd. It should be perfectly plain to any thoughtful person that the foolish excesses, reckless speculation and easy acceptance of unproved economic ideas by the public last year made a nation-wide house-cleaning necessary.

What I do know is that business has declined for a year and gone through a period of severe liquidation. Our big industrial companies, unusually rich in cash, are in a position to increase inventories at the lowest cost in a decade. No news can now come out that will be much worse than what we expect. There is a confusion of violent statements, many of them untrue.

Shelves are more bare than they have been in years. Curtailment programs are rapidly placing basic industries in a strong position. A movement is under way to cut the output of rubber. A plan has just been put in effect to stop dredges in the Far East and reduce the world production of tin. Similar efforts in petroleum and dozens

of other lines of business will very soon bring a balancing of supply and demand that will quickly be reflected in strengthened commodity prices.

There are eight times as many people still drawing wages and salaries as are out of work. Savings are piling up at the rate of a billion dollars a month in the treasuries of insurance companies, building and loan societies, saving banks and other institutions. Judging by the ten per cent increase in gasoline consumption, more automobiles are in operation than ever before and more rubber tires are being worn out on our highways than at any time in the past.

Sales of natural gas are four per cent ahead of a year ago. The number of users of manufactured gas has increased two per cent over last year. Stocks of crude oil are 15,000,000 barrels less than they were at the end of last September. Production and imports of crude oil in the United States are 300,000 barrels per day less than they were a year ago.

Paper plants are running close to capacity. Heavy construction and engineering awards are slightly greater than they were in the corresponding weeks of last year. Copper inventories on the part of consumers are at a record low. Our shipbuilding industry has the best earnings outlook in several years.

Some of the industries that the new tariff will help, such as the brick industry, are already commencing to regard the future with greater hope and confidence. The wide difference in wages and the standard of living between the European countries and the United States made it possible for foreign competitors to unload brick on the docks in New York at a price below the actual cost of production in American plants. Nearly one-half of the brick plants on the Atlantic coast have ceased to operate since foreign brick came into our market. Many of these plants will now be able to participate in the upturn of building in the months ahead.

We must not overlook that the consumption of food in our country goes on increasing at a fairly regular rate, through good times and bad. The value of the foods we purchase each year totals close to \$22,000,000,000—approximately one-fourth of all the money spent by the American people. This same encouraging thought may be applied to a number of other basic industries that depend largely for their growth on the continuous increase in population.

Unemployment does not threaten to break down instalment selling and so "freeze" billions of credit and goods. The total volume of instalment paper outstanding is less than \$3,000,000,000, or only a little more than three per cent of our national income. Even if 10 per cent of our workers were to be idle, there would be no reason to believe that the 90 per cent still holding jobs would fail to meet their payments.

Gold imports are favorable to credit ease, which lays the foundation for legitimate business borrowing at favorable rates in the months ahead. Reports from abroad indicate that foreign crops will not be nearly as good as has been expected, thereby increasing the demand for American agricultural products.

Today we are wearing out the old clothes. Individuals and corporations demand value received for each dollar

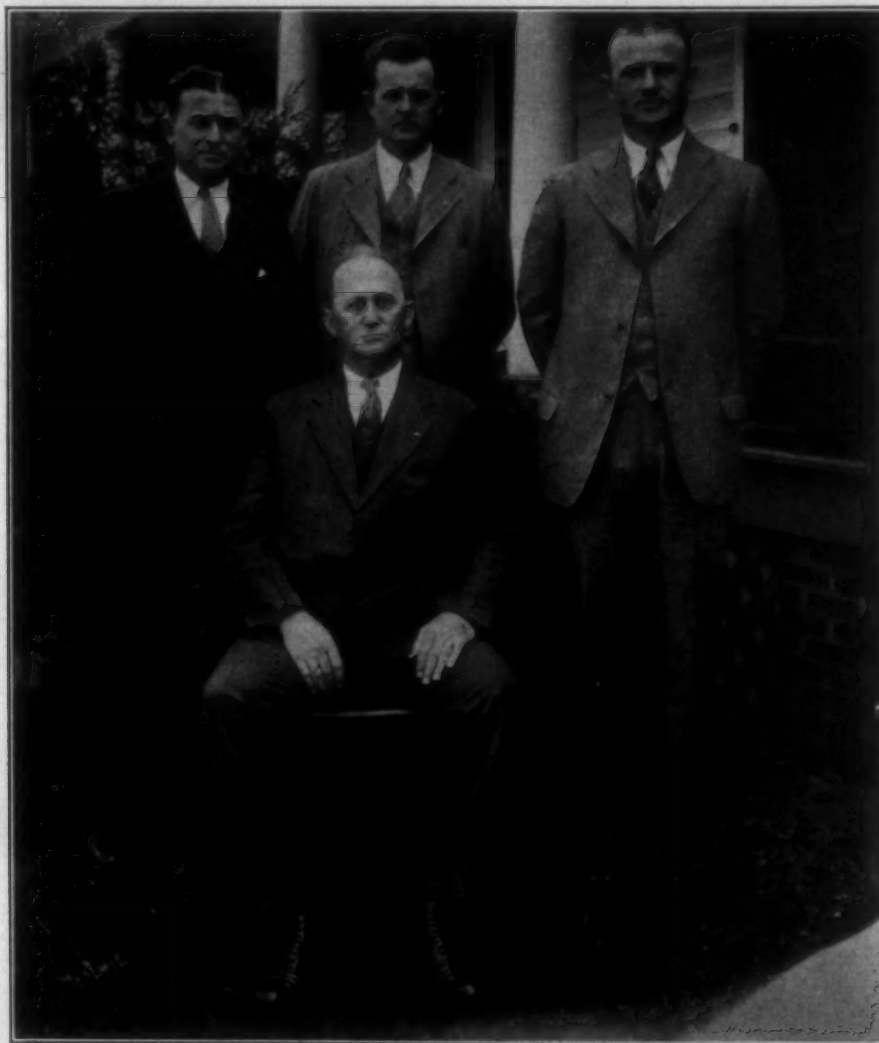
(Continued on Page 32)

The Stills---Father and Sons Have Remarkable Record

A FATHER, without education or other advantages, who worked his way from mill operative to superintendent and who educated three sons, started them in the mill and who has seen each son become a superintendent, furnishes one of the finest bits of textile history in the South. Superintendents all, the four of them have a record of family achievement that is not surpassed in the industry.

B. L. Still is superintendent of Mills No. 2 and No. 3,

Perhaps the most interesting feature of their work, from a technical standpoint, is that each went up to a superintendent's position by way of the card room. Father and son alike, first carders and then superintendents, it is doubtful if any other family in the mills has quite such a collective knowledge of carding as have the Stills. The man who insists that a superintendent should come from the spinning room or the weave room will find it quite a job to argue around the record of the Stills. The



B. L. STILL AND HIS THREE SONS

Mr. Still is seated. Standing, left to right, W. J. Still, F. L. Still and C. L. Still.

of the Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C. C. L. Still, one son, is superintendent of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, No. 1, Fort Mill, S. C. F. L. Still, another son, is superintendent of the Victor plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greer, S. C., and W. J. Still, a third son, is superintendent of the Baldwin plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C.

No more shining example of the Biblical saying, "Like father, like son," has ever come to our attention. Quite naturally, this quartet of Stills has much in common.

Stills start in the card room and they wind up in the superintendent's chair. Four of them have done so, which appears to put a good deal of the argument on their side.

In other respects, aside from their strong family resemblance, the Stills are much alike. They are energetic, hard working folks, who know how to run their jobs and run them right. They are good men to work for and to work with. They are modest and unassuming

(Continued on Page 24)

Annual Outing of Piedmont Chemists

The annual summer outing of the Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists is to be held at the Myers Park Club, Charlotte on Saturday, July 12th.

The day's program will include a golf tournament, a baseball game between mill men and traveling men, trap shooting, quoit tournament, water polo and swimming races. Appropriate prizes for winners in the various events will be presented.

The program will conclude with the banquet to be held at 6:30 p. m. The principal speaker will be P. J. Wood, vice-president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

The committee in charge of the outing expects a record breaking attendance. All dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing plants will be closed on Saturday to allow their superintendents, chemists, dyers and bleachers to attend the meeting.

The affair will be in charge of a committee consisting of A. R. Thompson, Jr., chairman, D. C. Newman and W. H. Willard. The committee urges that all members and visitors who expect to attend the outing make their reservations as early as possible.

Sees Improvement In Cloth Market

"Our sales this week have been larger than for any week since the last week in April, and we feel more confident that ever that the low point on sales was seen during the last two weeks of May," Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co. reports.

"June production has been less than May production and, with the additional holidays in July, we expect to see production this month reach a lower figure still. Though improvement will undoubtedly be slow, we think the worst has been seen.

"The most noteworthy event of the week has been the cessation of pressure on print cloths and consequent advance in prices on the two numbers where pressure had been the greatest, 38½-inch 64x60s and 39-inch 68x72s, with decided increase in amount of inquiry and volume of business done. Constant pressure to sell day after day by a very limited number of sellers, perhaps for pre-inventory reasons, had carried the price of 38½-inch 64x60s to the extremely low point of 5c, the lowest touched in fourteen years, by Thursday morning of last week. At that price the last of the distress goods were evidently cleared up; by that evening the price had advanced to 5½c, by Monday it had risen to 5¾c and the next day reached 5¾c. Trading on the advance was large. The price today is 5¾c for actual spots, 5½c for contracts. The low price touched on the 39-inch 68x72s was 6c and the present price is 6¼c with some asking 6¾c.

"At the same time there has been better inquiry for broadcloths but little, if any, sign of improved inquiry has yet appeared in sheetings or drills, and prices on those constructions are still at the low points. We expect to see a turn for the better in sheetings before long and we are confident that we have seen the low point on print cloths and that there is little chance of 64x60s getting back to 5c again this summer. It has taken a long time for the market to feel the effects of the curtailment, but now it has begun to tell.

"The Federal Reserve Board reports that for the country at large wholesale trade in dry goods for May showed a decline of 15 per cent from the previous year. The greatest declines were shown in the Dallas, San Francisco

and Atlanta districts; the least in the Philadelphia, New York and Cleveland districts. For the first five months of the year wholesale trade in dry goods showed a falling off of 16 per cent; Chicago and Dallas showed the largest declines. Philadelphia and Richmond the least. Retail trade for May fell off but 2 per cent and for the first five months of the year showed a decline of only 3 per cent. New York and Richmond districts showed gains for May; Boston and New York showed gains for the first five months. The heaviest decreases for the month were shown by Chicago, St. Louis and Dallas, and for the five months by Atlanta, Chicago and Dallas. Sales of domestics, muslins, etc., for May were but 1 per cent below May, 1929, while sales of cotton wash goods were on a par with the previous year."

Bankruptcy Action Against Klotz

Newark, N. J.—Involuntary bankruptcy proceedings were filed in the U. S. District Court here against the Klotz Silk Manufacturing Company, with plants at Clifton, N. J.; Reidsville, N. C., and Blackstone, Va. The petition was filed by the law firm of Pitney, Hardin & Skinner, of Newark, representing the following petitioning creditors; E. Gerli & Co., Inc., with a claim of \$74,934; Nippon Ki-Ito Kaisha, Ltd., \$13,711, and the Duplan Silk Corp., \$13,097.

The bankruptcy proceedings follow the recently noted bill in equity filed against the debtor firm in the Federal Court here by the First National Bank of Reidsville, under which action George L. Record, of Jersey City, and Nathan Goldsmith, of Newark, were named equity receivers of the company's assets in the New Jersey jurisdiction.

Solvency, but lack of ready cash with which to meet maturing obligations, was alleged in the bill in equity filed through Bilder & Bilder, Newark attorneys, which also set forth that a financial statement of the company, date April 1, last, showed assets of \$1,300,000 and liabilities of \$911,000.

Textile Foundation Plans in Preparation

Boston, Mass.—The next meeting of the directors of the newly formed Textile Foundation will not be held for another month or six weeks, according to Franklin W. Hobbs of this city, chairman of the foundation board. In the meantime a committee consisting of Secretary Lamont, Mr. Hobbs and Stuart Cramer will draw up by-laws and formulate plans and policies to be acted upon by the full board at the next meeting.

For the present the mail address of the Textile Foundation will be care of Textile Division, Department of Commerce, although when the latter department's new building is completed this fall the foundation will be given permanent quarters and an address independent of the Textile Division, which has no supervision over the new organization.

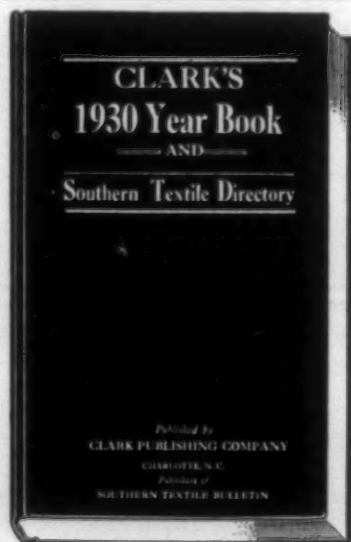
2,835,043 Spindles Added To Institute

Seventy-one cotton mills with 2,835,043 spindles have joined the Cotton-Textile Institute since its last annual meeting, according to an announcement by the Institute.

The Mary Leila Cotton Mills, Greensboro, Ga., Margaret Mill, Hunstville, Ala., Volunteer Knitting Mills, Athens, Ala., and Appalachian Mills Company, Knoxville, Tenn., are the latest additions to the Institute membership.

Every Mill Executive
needs the data contained in the new
CLARK'S
YEAR BOOK
and
Southern Textile Directory

Contents



Information supplied by this invaluable reference book includes the following:

Spindle hours monthly by states from 1922 to 1929; location of spindles, looms and knitting machines in the South; Clark's 1929 Increase Lists; Cotton Acreage planted from 1916 to 1928 by states; carry-over of cotton from 1910 to 1929; condition reports, 1920 to 1929; consumption reports, 1893 to 1929; private and Government crop estimates, 1925 to 1929; production of woven goods, 1921 to 1927; hosiery production; prices of cotton goods; production, sales, stocks and unfilled orders by months, 1927 to 1930; employees in cotton mills; labor laws of Southern States; wages, 1919 to 1927; a Directory of Southern Textile Mills; many additional facts and statistics.

Price \$4.00

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For Distribution**

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STOP YOUR LEAKS WITH Chemical Putty

**For General Use Around Dyeing,
Bleaching and Finishing Plants**

Stops Gas and Acid Leaks at Flange Joints.

**Makes Tight Joints at Bell and Spigot
Connections.**

**An Excellent Packing Material for
Expansion Joints.**

**Remains Plastic. Water Proof.
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Manufacturers of

Penna, Rock Maple Bobbins

Penna, Rock Maple Spools

Mountain Dogwood and

Persimmon Shuttles

**"Danforth" Pure Oak Short Lap
Leather Belting**

**"Batavia" Rawhide Loom
Pickers**

***"Buy from the Manufacturer
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113 Chestnut St.,

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PERSONAL NEWS

H. A. Thornton has resigned as superintendent of knitting at the Russell Mills, Alexander City, Ala.

R. S. Porch has resigned as superintendent of the Roberta Mills, Alexander City, Ala.

Adrian Thomas has resigned as superintendent of the Ruscony Mills, Alexander City, Ala.

I. T. Chappell has been transferred from superintendent of the Russell Mills to a similar position with the Roberta Mills, Alexander City, Ala.

J. B. Reeves, of New York, has been elected second vice-president of the Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C.

Herbert E. Pritchard has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Springfield Woolen Mills, Springfield, Tenn.

H. B. Taylor has resigned as general superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, effective August 1. His successor has not been announced.

George W. Turnipseed, superintendent of the Dadeville (Ala.) plant of the Alabama Mills Company, has also been made assistant general superintendent of the Wetumpka, Greeneville and Clanton plants.

Dr. James C. Klinard, who has just been elected president of Newberry College, Newberry, S. C., was reared in the mill village of the Newberry Cotton Mills and worked in the mills for many years.

Todd Meisenheimer, Southern representative of the Celanese Corporation of America, who underwent a serious operation in New York several weeks ago, has recovered sufficiently to return to his home in Charlotte and expects to be able to return to his duties within a short time.

Julian H. Taliaferro, of Charlotte, well known woolen manufacturer, has been elected vice-president in charge of operations at the Springfield Woolen Mills, Springfield, Tenn.

Obituary

J. LEAKE SPENCER

J. Leak Spencer, secretary and treasurer of Highland Park Manufacturing Company, Charlotte, and one of the best known mill men in this section, died suddenly last Saturday at Blowing Rock as a result of heart failure. Mr. Spencer had been associated with the C. W. Johnston mill interests for the past 35 years. He was a son of the late J. S. Spencer, of Charlotte, who for many years was an outstanding textile man. He was 53 years of age and is survived by his widow, one son and one daughter.

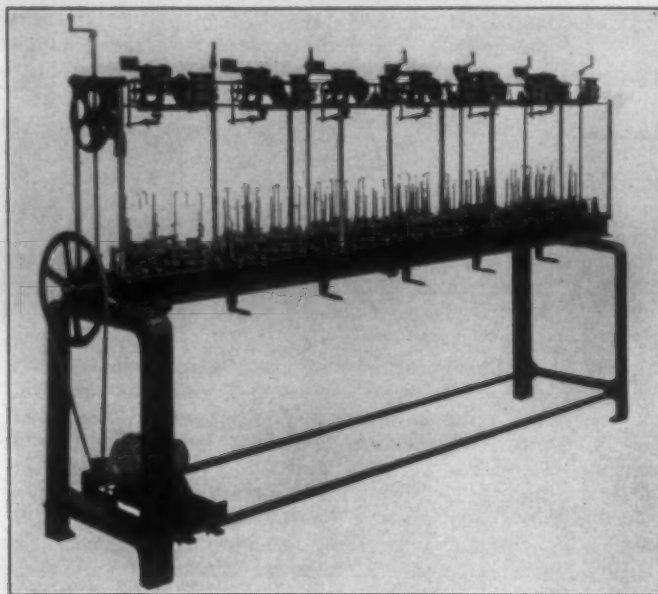
HENRY TEMPLE POPE

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Henry Temple Pope, 63, manager of the Chickamauga Knitting Mills, a prominent figure in the textile industry, died at his home after a short illness.

Mr. Pope was graduated from Harvard University in 1888, and for many years had been a resident of this city.

He is survived by his widow, a son, F. S. Pope, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and two daughters, Mrs. K. A. Swenning, of Kingsport, Tenn., and Miss Annie Pope, of this city. The funeral services and interment were here.

RHODE ISLAND BRAIDERS KNOWN TO THE TRADE SINCE 1865



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**Sturdy-Compact
Multiple-Head units**

—High Production Braiders—

Getting orders out on time
is important — having the
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ment that can be depended upon to turn out the maximum amount of product,
in the smallest amount of floor space, with the lowest production cost is of
VITAL IMPORTANCE.

Compare the Compact Construction of the Multiple-Head Braider above

We build Braiding Equipment covering every possible requirement of industry.

There are many desirable exclusive features built into our machines which we feel you should be interested in. You should have this information now! Compare design, construction, ease of operation, when new equipment is under consideration.

FIDELITY MACHINE COMPANY, 3908-18 FRANKFORD AVE., PHILA., PA.

Texas Textile Group Chooses Officers

Waco, Texas.—With only a brief business session, following a banquet at which the retiring president, H. A. Burrow, of Bonham, presided, the following officers of the Texas Textile Association were elected at the annual meeting.

President J. R. Compton, Gonzales; L. R. Manning, Waxahachie, and Ingram Lee, Dallas; secretary-treasurer, D. M. Pool, Sherman.

Greetings were received from W. C. Taylor, Charlotte, N. C., secretary of the Southern Textile Association, with which the Texas body is affiliated, expressing his regret at inability to attend the Waco convention.

Selection of the city for the fall meeting will be made by the program committee. It is likely this will be held in October. It has been customary in the past to have the spring meeting in Waco and the fall gathering in Dallas.

Need for co-operation in all departments of the textile industry was stressed by Mr. Burrow at the opening session.

Find Wages Stay at Boom

New York, N. Y.—Employment varies in volume, but wages tend to stay at boom levels, says the National Industrial Conference board in a study "wages in the United States, 1914-1929" made public.

More than that, the board, of which Magnus W. Alexander is president and the dominant spirit, concludes that the "current wage situation does not afford any ground for pessimism in regard to the future economic status of American wage earners."

"In general," says the board, summarizing the study which compares wages, hours and employment in 1914 and the 10 year period, 1920 to 1929, inclusive, "at the beginning of this 10 year period, in 1920, wages had advanced very sharply over the pre-war level; during the depression of 1921-1922 they were considerably reduced but not to the pre-war level. The subsequent business recovery resulted in a further rise in wages which was more marked at the beginning than at the end of the period. The last six years have been characterized by comparative wage stability, although, on the whole, the tendency has been slightly upward."

The stability of wages was only slightly affected by the business reaction which followed the stock market disturbance of last October. Of the effect on earnings of labor of the unsettled conditions during the latter part of last year, the board says:

"Despite the unusual commotion in the business world which occurred last October, 1929 showed no marked change from the stable wage conditions of preceding years.

"Hourly earnings in manufacturing industries at the close of the year stood at 58.2 cents, as compared with 57.2 cents in the preceding January. Weekly earnings withstood the business shock less successfully and in December averaged about \$1.25 less than at the high point in October, 1929. They were still, however, above the annual average for the previous year.

"In five industries—agricultural implement, boot and shoe and southern cotton manufacturing, and meat packing and news and magazine printing—the effect of the disturbed business situation was not noticeable, for weekly earnings in these industries were higher in December than in October."

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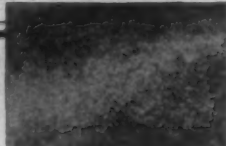
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STRONG, ELASTIC YARNS

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EMULSIONS
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and gumming.



SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

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Takes Stand With Green

In a full page editorial in their issue of June 21st the Textile World of New York appears to come out flat-footed for unionization of cotton mills and to take its position alongside William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

If the editorial to which we refer had been submitted to President Green or Thos. F. McMahon before it was published we do not think that they "would have crossed a t or dotted an i," for it is exactly in line with the suggestions which both Green and McMahon have been making while attempting to unionize Southern cotton mills.

The gist of the Textile World editorial is contained in its opening paragraph, which was as follows:

No matter how much individual groups may resist the theory of labor-extension, its application in the textile industry is only in its infancy. It must be counted as one of the major movements which promise to establish textile manufacture on a fundamentally sound basis, from the standpoint of both employers and employees.

From this the editorial goes on to cite the case of the Pequot Mills of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company at Salem, Mass., in accepting textile unions upon a closed shop basis, and to hold it before the industry as an example which should be followed.

Fully fifty, or probably a hundred, cotton mills in New England have within the past twenty-five years adopted the closed shop plan only to find the union pledges broken, their plants shut down with strikes based upon unreasonable demands, and in many cases learned that the only way to avoid or settle a strike was to make a cash settlement with union leaders who put the money into their own pockets. Of all the mills which adopted the closed shop plan only the Pequot remains upon that basis.

The Pequot Mills sell bed sheets and pillow cases under their own trade mark and there was reason to believe that they could increase their sales among union men and women by reason of being known as a closed shop mill.

It is a well known fact that from time to time strikes which have been in process of formation at the Pequot Mills have been squelched by the higher officials of union labor because it was desired to have one mill to which union labor could "point with pride" and use as a decoy.

At one time the number of union members in New England rose to 104,700, but so disgusted have the mill operatives of that section become that it is said that less than 5,000 now pay union dues.

After twenty-five years, during which textile unions, under American Federation of Labor leaders, have almost wrecked the textile industry of New England and every mill but one which entered into a closed shop agreement lived to regret it, the Textile World holds up that one mill to the textile industry and suggests taking labor unions into mill bosoms.

They say nothing about the fifty or more other New England mills which in the past tried the closed shop basis only to find it oppressive and unbearable and discarded it forever.

The Textile World says in their editorial:

Quite frankly, we feel that the United Textile Workers Union has been making the Naumkeag proposition a "show case"—a sort of "window dressing."

They admit that the Pequot Mill case is a frame-up as far as union labor is concerned and they give no case of any legitimate or real co-operation by any textile union but still they advise mills to consider the closed shop plan.

In the first paragraph of their editorial as quoted above they assert that the extension of union labor within the textile industry will aid in establishing the industry upon a sound basis.

The textile industry of England is upon an absolutely closed shop basis and has been dominated by unions for many years, yet it is today in a worse condition than the textile industry in this country.

According to the theory of the Textile World the textile industry of England should be upon a very sound basis.

The shirt manufacturing industry of this country is controlled by labor unions, but no one claims that they are upon a sound basis.

Full-fashioned hosiery manufacturing was 100 per cent closed shop until conditions became so unbearable that the manufacturers made an attempt to break away and the closed shop full-fashioned mills of the North are not now as efficient as the open shop mills of the South.

Where has the closed shop ever established

any industry upon a stable basis? Where has the American Federation of Labor ever co-operated except temporarily and then only as a means of getting a strangle hold?

The Pequot Mills may have secured an advantage over their competitors and sold additional sheets to members of labor unions and the American Federation of Labor may have, by exerting repression upon their members within the Pequot Mills, painted a picture which looks good, but why is there just one cotton mill of all those in New England which still trusts the union labor leaders?

It is admitted that if Southern mills could be unionized, manufacturing costs in the North and South could be more nearly equalized.

The great interest of those north of the Mason and Dixon line in the labor problem of the South may bear some relation to that fact.

New England mills with one exception have discarded the closed shop plan.

New England mill operatives, to the extent of at least 95,000 have, since 1921, quit paying union dues.

One swallow does not make a summer, but one closed shop mill, admittedly framed, as an example, is a wonderful argument to those who wish to see us unionized and "equalized."

Another New England Mill Liquidates

We note the following newspaper dispatch:

Fall River, July 2.—With a half century of successful textile manufacturing behind it, the directors of the Union Cotton Manufacturing Company have voted to recommend to the stockholders that the corporation be liquidated.

There are three plants, comprising 109,000 spindles and slightly better than 3,000 looms, of which number 800 are automatics.

It will be noted that this mill, a print cloth mill, had only 800 automatic looms. This means that thirty years after the efficiency and economy of the automatic loom had been recognized by the best cotton manufacturers, this mill was operating 2,200 plain looms on print cloths.

It is with sincere regret that we learn of the difficulties under which many New England mills find themselves, but we do not see what other fate could be anticipated for a mill which was so far behind the times that it was still trying to weave print cloths upon plain looms.

As a contrast we cite the case of the White Oak Cotton Mills and other Southern mills which have within the past two years scrapped their automatic looms and replaced them with improved automatics in order to reduce cost and improve the quality of their product.

New England mills wail much about the disadvantage under which they labor by reason of

longer hours and lower wages in the South, but in most such cases the real disadvantage of the New England mill is by reason of antiquated and inefficient equipment.

The average cotton mill in Massachusetts could, by replacing their old machinery with new, increase their production and decrease their costs more than by being allowed to increase their working hours from 48 to 55 per week.

It is our hope that Southern mills will profit by the lesson of New England and be ever alert to keep their equipment up to the highest possible state of efficiency.

"Trading Down" Is Dangerous Practice

In an advertisement of the Laundryowners' National Association we note the following:

During the last few years the subject of "trading down" and its resulting evils has been discussed many times by the leaders of the textile industry. More recently there seems to be even a greater realization of the dangers that are resulting from this practice.

The substitution by a competitor of single for ply yarns or the omission of a number of warp ends here or picks there in order to imitate a well-constructed cloth that has been placed on the market in good faith may seem like a "smart stunt" to some, but is regarded by many as being another backward step in a field that can ill afford to go anywhere but straight ahead.

This is a subject which should be given serious consideration by the textile industry, as "trading down" is becoming a regular practice.

If a mill brings out a new fabric made with fast colors and closely woven and that fabric, because of its quality finds ready sale, brokers and converters in the New York market begin to run here and there among the mill selling agents seeking to get the new fabric duplicated at a lower price and with slightly less quality.

If the new fabric is selling for 22 cents per yard every selling agent whose mills can make approximately similar goods is asked if they can not, by using cheaper dyes and cutting down the construction, produce a similar fabric which will sell for 20 cents.

When the 20-cent fabric is on the market mills are urged to again reduce the construction and get out something for 18 cents.

In a short time the inferior fabrics have ruined the reputation of the original fabric and what would have been good business for one mill has been ruined.

In their mention of the growing practice of "trading down" the Laundryowners' National Association has placed a finger upon a sore spot in the textile industry.

When called upon to duplicate a competitor's fabric at a slightly less price by means of cheapening the quality, mills should realize that they are engaging in an unfortunate practice.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

BELMONT, N. C.—The Belmont Fabric Company have purchased oil spraying equipment from the Borne Scrymser Company, New York.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—Crescent Knitting Company, Inc., manufacturer of women's seamless hosiery, brought its production up from 2,100 dozen pairs of hosiery in April, to 5,000 dozen in May, according to Isadore Wallace, president of the company.

LINCOLNTON, N. C. — The annual meeting of the Rhodes-Rhyne Manufacturing Company was held here. D. P. Rhodes was re-elected president and treasurer, and Paul Rhodes, vice-president and secretary. Board of directors re-elected: D. P. Rhodes, C. L. Rhyne, S. A. Rhodes, P. L. Sigmon, E. I. Mosteller, Paul Rhodes, and A. A. Whitener.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Piedmont Manufacturing Company, of Anderson, S. C., has paid a semi-annual dividend of \$4; the Orr Cotton Mills, of Anderson, S. C., paid a semi-annual dividend of \$3.50 on preferred stock; Flint Manufacturing Company of Gastonia, N. C., paid \$1.75 quarterly on preferred, regular common dividend having been paid several months ago.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—The Statesville Cotton Mill will start Monday morning, July 6, on a full-time schedule, according to a statement made by F. B. Bunch, secretary-treasurer.

The local plant has been running on a curtailed schedule since the latter part of January, and the announcement of resuming work on a full-time basis is refreshing news to a large number of employees, as well as the community at large.

Mr. Bunch, who has just returned from northern points in the interest of the local mill, having secured enough business to justify beginning Monday on full schedule, stated "I found a few bright spots in business, and I believe that conditions are improving."

GAFFNEY, S. C.—A 7 per cent dividend will be paid creditors of the Globe Manufacturing Company, bankrupt, within the next few days, according to an announcement of Henry C. Moore, trustee in bankruptcy. The assets of the company are scheduled to be sold at auction July 10, but the trustee has secured around \$39,000 in cash from various sources and he states it was decided to distribute this money without waiting on the result of the sale. Claims filed against the company following its bankruptcy totaled \$520,000, it is stated.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.—The Calco Manufacturing Company has resumed operations after being closed down for the past three months. The plant will be operated in connection with the Climax Overalls Company of Winder, Ga., and Hugh Griffith, who has been in charge of the plant, will remain with it as superintendent.

The Climax company of the plant, the principal lines being children's play suits. C. M. Hinson, one of the most successful of manufacturers in the South now of the Climax company will be with the Abbeville plant and J. W. Burson, of Winder, has moved to Abbeville and will have work with the Calco company.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

BURLINGTON, N. C.—May Hosiery Mills, Inc., are installing a number of full-fashioned machines.

CARTHAGE, N. C.—Bismarck Hosiery Mills, Inc., after being idle for many months have resumed operations. New machinery added will enable the mill to make a finished product ready for the trade. It is expected to be running to full capacity by July 15.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Pending a turn for the better in the textile trade, the Caraleigh Mills here will close for an indefinite period within the next few days, it was learned from W. D. Briggs, president.

The shutdown will affect about 200 workers, Mr. Briggs said. The mills for some time have been working part time in some departments, he said.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Articles amending the charter of the Louisville Cotton Mills Company, of Louisville, were approved at Frankfort, Ky., on June 12, the name being changed to the Louisville Textile, Inc., and capital stock increased from \$600,000 to \$2,550,000, this being in line with recently announced plans of the company, and action of its stockholders in approving plans for diversification of product; increasing the financial structure; and taking over and merging in the woven fabrics lines of the Louisville Textiles Company, which was owned and operated by officers of the Louisville Cotton Mills Company, but which was not a subsidiary, in that the general stockholders had no voice in its operation. The Louisville Cotton Mills Company for years has produced yarns exclusively.

Rudolph C. Dick, of Lockwood Greene & Co., has been elected vice-president and treasurer of the new company.

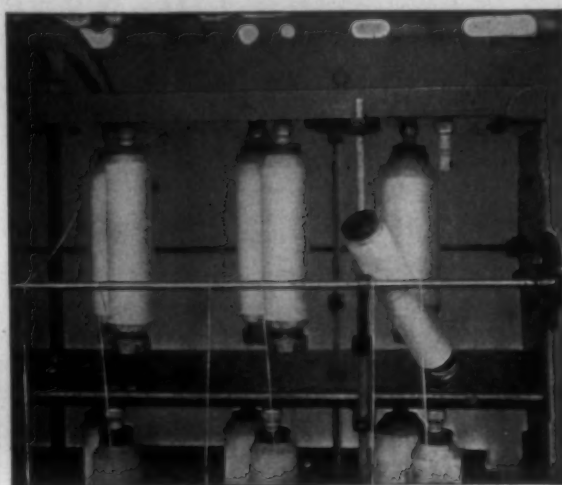
Previous to entering the employ of the engineering company, Mr. Dick was chief designer of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company. He plans to make his home permanently in Louisville.

MACON, GA.—All stock in the Adams-Swirles Cotton Mill, of Macon, known as the Adams Duck Mill, has been purchased from Jennings T. and George C. Adams by T. A. Shaw and Frank M. Swirles, both of Chicago, it was made known here.

The mill, constructed in 1919 by the late B. T. Adams at a cost of approximately \$600,000, has been operating full time and will continue to do so under the new management, according to a brief announcement of the transaction.

The new owners are connected with the Chicago firm of T. A. Shaw & Co., selling agents for mill products. The consideration in the deal was not disclosed. The mill, located on the Bellevue road, employs about 175 men and women, and operates 7,200 spindles in the manufacture of cotton duck and other related products. Constructed 11 years ago, the mill was sold in 1924, after the death of Mr. Adams, to the late C. B. Willingham, who operated it until his death last year. The concern was then acquired by Jennings Adams, George C. Adams and Mr. Swirles, who changed its name to the Adams-Swirles Mill.

Since its change in ownership last year, a considerable sum has been spent for improvements.



Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder with Long Draft System

The Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder used in connection with Long Draft system of Spinning has some very distinct and desirable advantages over wooden skewers.

Due to the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder's construction, the largest possible package of roving with a minimum of twist can be used without *stretching* the roving.

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A package (large) of roving will be rotating on Ball Bearings, hence greatly reduced friction when being pulled from bobbin; also due to the construction of the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder, a package (large) of roving will automatically rotate without WABBLING—consequently, this means greatly reduced *stretching* of the roving.

We will be pleased to have our representative call and tell you all about the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder. Write us—



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**BOIL-OFF OILS
SOLUBLE OILS
DYBOL
RAYON SIZE**

Still Family Has Remarkable Record

(Continued from Page 13)

and yet not without their family pride. The father is proud of the boys and they are proud of him. Each has a record that speaks for itself, each came to his present position because he was ready when the opportunity for promotion presented itself.

B. L. STILL, THE FATHER

Unlike a great many superintendents who came up from the ranks, B. L. Still did not go to work in a cotton mill until he was about 25 years old. He was born on a farm in Edgefield County, South Carolina, 58 years ago and remained on the farm until he was about 25. He then went to work in the Greenwood Cotton Mills, at Greenwood. There he blazed the trail that his sons were to follow. He was promoted steadily until he became overseer of carding. Later he was also given charge of the spinning also. Leaving Greenwood, he spent some time at Concord, N. C., both as carder and carder and spinner. His next move was to Charlotte, where for some years he was overseer carding and spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 3. About 20 years ago he went to Lancaster Cotton Mills as overseer carding. Ten years ago, he was promoted to superintendent of the Lancaster Mills, Nos. 1 and 3, a position which he now holds.

THE SONS

Sketches of the three sons of Mr. Still are necessarily brief, because they, like their father, are too modest to say much of themselves. Just a few bare facts are available, but behind them is the heritage from the father, that quality of getting ahead, which is an outstanding family trait of the Stills.

C. L. STILL

C. L. Still, who was born in Concord, attended school there and later in Charlotte and Lancaster. He worked in the card room at Lancaster Mills long enough to become assistant overseer before deciding to study engineering. He went to school in Lynn, Mass., and worked two years for the General Electric Company there. He later returned to North Carolina as an engineer and master mechanic. He then moved to the Kershaw Cotton Mills, where he was master mechanic. He couldn't stay out of the card room, however, and when his brother, W. J., who was then carder, was promoted to superintendent of the Aragon Mills at Rock Hill, C. L. was made carder.

Later he ran the carding at Whitmire and at Fort Mill until he was promoted to superintendent of the No. 1 Mill of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company.

W. J. STILL

W. J. Still, born at Greenwood, attended school in Concord and Charlotte. He began work in the card room at Lancaster Cotton Mills, and it was just a question of time until he was assistant carder and later overseer carding. When his brother, F. L. Still, was promoted to superintendent of the Aragon Mills, W. J. succeeded him as overseer carding at the Arcade Mills. From that position he was promoted to superintendent of the Aragon plant and recently he was promoted to the superintendency of the Baldwin plant, his present position.

F. L. STILL

F. L. Still joined the family at Greenwood, but went to school in Concord and Charlotte. He showed the family aptitude for carding and after working his way up to assistant overseer at the Lancaster Cotton Mills, he decided to learn more of carding at Clemson College. Leaving college, his first experience as an overseer was in the card room at Camden. Here his carding was interrupted by the war. He served at Camp Jackson. Later he did construction work with the Hardaway Construction Company. He couldn't resist the call of the cards, however, and took charge of the card room at Arcade Mill in Rock Hill. From card room to superintendent at Arcade was his next move. Some time ago he accepted the superintendency of the Victor-Monaghan Mill, Victor plant, a position which he now holds.

MACHINERY CHANGES

B. L. Still, in his experience in the mill, has naturally seen many changes in mill equipment. When he first went to work in Greenwood, the mill was lighted with kerosene lamps. He learned carding on the little stationary flat type and welcomed the change to the modern 110 flat revolving flat type. He witnessed the change from leather covered rolls, which required frequent varnishing, to metallic rolls on drawing, and has seen many mills adopt the one-process drawing instead of the three-process that he formerly knew. The old hand threaded shuttles and plain looms which Mr. Still first knew have given way to the automatic looms and from the 2 and 3-yard sheetings which most Southern mills then made, the mills have gone into a wide variety of cloth constructions.

One of the greatest changes, Mr. Still believes, was

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BRUSHING
SHEARING
SINGEING
PACKAGING
FOLDING**

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

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1000 Woodside Bldg.

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**DOUBLING
MEASURING
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STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING**

that from the old "mill hill" to the present mill village with modern conveniences in all of the homes.

In closing, we repeat that the record of the Four Stills is one of the most interesting we know of. If any other family has a record that can compare with it, we would be mighty glad to hear of it.

Roessler and Hasslacher Convention

The Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Company, New York, N. Y., recently held its annual sales and service convention at Niagara Falls. In attendance were executives from the company's manufacturing plants and New York offices, district sales managers, sales and service men from various branches in the United States, Canada and Mexico. The convention was presided over by Dr. H. R. Carveth, president of the company.

Activities of the convention included inspection tours about the Niagara Falls plant, visits being made to several of the process departments. The business sessions were featured by pertinent papers discussing manufacture, service and sales of R. & H. products.

The annual banquet was held on the evening of June 10 at the General Brock Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ont. The speaker of the evening was J. E. Hatt, general manager, du Pont Cellophane Company, New York, N. Y.

Present were Messrs. M. Klutz G. A. Bode; A. Frankel; H. R. Saacke; G. F. Hasslacher; P. Moll; J. S. Burwell; R. M. Levy; F. C. Schumacher of New York; Drs. S. Temple and C. J. Wernland and Messrs. T. D. Ainslie; L. M. White; F. E. Stewart; C. S. Williams of Perth Amboy; Messrs. C. B. McCloskey and T. Lenchner of Pittsburgh; S. C. Harris of Philadelphia; C. Seiler of Baltimore; W. F. Zimmerli of Akron; W. Vogel of Mexico; A. C. Stepan of Chicago; C. Dittmar of Cleveland; and G. W. Goerner of Boston.

The Niagara Falls attendance included:

Dr. M. J. Brown, P. J. Carlisle, Dr. H. R. Carveth, N. C. Cooper, W. Coopey, T. Coyle, Dr. F. J. Dobrovolny, J. Dunning, J. Faill, W. F. Flaherty, W. M. Gager, Dr. H. N. Gilbert, A. M. Hamann, Dr. E. A. Harding, Dr. D. A. Holt, J. A. Kenny, J. J. Landy, Dr. G. E. Lewis, P. L. Magill, R. W. Marshall, M. L. Ross, W. Ross, Dr. E. A. Rykenboer, D. V. McLean, D. O. Notman, L. V. Parkes, W. H. Vining, Dr. C. W. Tucker, C. A. Vincent-Daviss

Enlarging Textile Hall

Greenville, S. C.—Ground was broken last week by Fiske-Carter Construction Company for a temporary annex for the ninth Southern Textile Exposition to meet the demand for space. The new building will be of heavy mill construction, 130 feet long and 40 feet wide. It will be connected with the ground floor of Textile Hall and the steel annex so that the Exposition will appear to be housed practically in one building.

The transformer station in the rear of the building has been rebuilt. Additional heavy duty switches are being installed, and a wire fence built around these high tension terminals. A great deal of concrete work has been finished, providing for complete drainage for surface water.

The contractors are repainting the ceiling of the second floor. A scaffold 40 feet high on castors is required.

Electricians are removing overhead lamp cords on the second floor and replacing them with modern fixtures. A number of new small lights have been installed.

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It leaves your hose with
a soft and full-of-life
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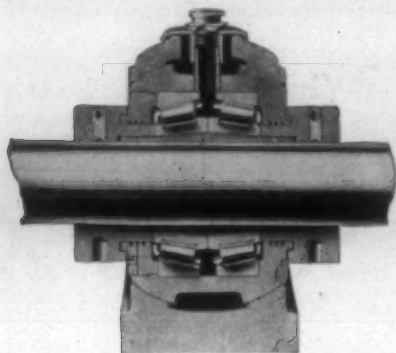
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Quality

Link-Belt Timken Pillow Block

Link-Belt Company are just announcing their Timken Anti-Friction Ball and Socket Pillow Block. Designed several years ago, it has been improved and perfected in the meantime, and has been actually service-proved (or tested) in practically every type of service. This is Link-Belt's method of developing a product to a high point of perfection before announcing it to the trade.

These pillow blocks are designed to fit any good grade



of commercial shafting, from 1 7/16-inch diameter to the largest size, without special fittings or the use of appliances.

Because these pillow blocks use pressure lubrication, they are practically dust tight. The grease is forced in at the center and out at the shaft openings, thus, with the addition of the grease seal at the top, dust and grit are kept out of the bearing. The grease stays inside the bearing, where it belongs.

Stocks of these pillow blocks are now maintained at strategic points through the country.

Cason J. Callaway Urges Co-operative Advertising

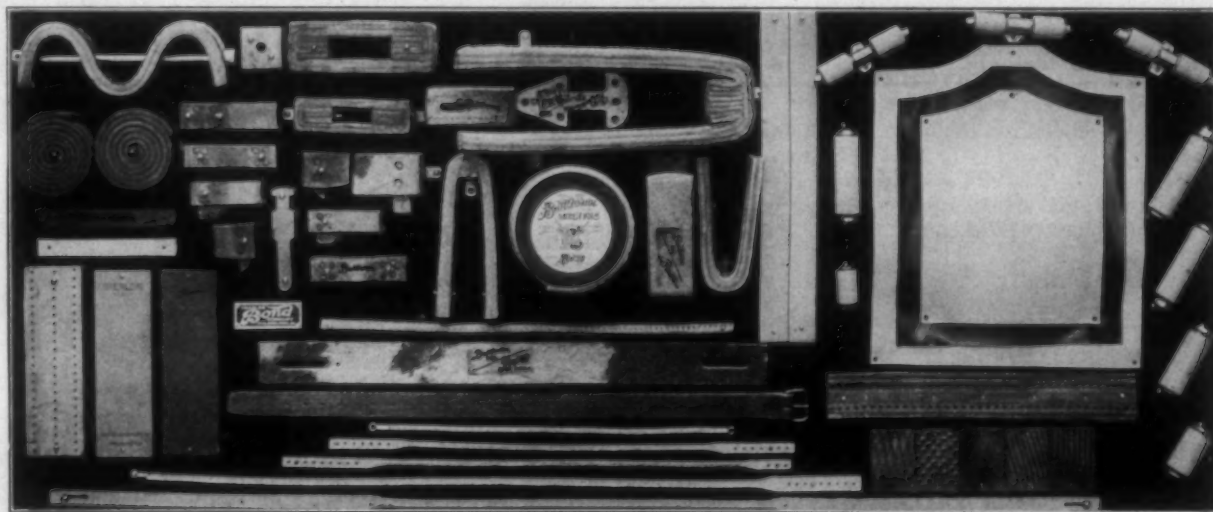
Negative thinking is the chief thing wrong with the textile industry, states Cason J. Callaway, president of the Callaway Mills. "Specifically," says Mr. Callaway, in an article in *Printers Ink*, "the cotton manufacturer knows exactly for what purposes wool, silk, rayon and linen are superior to his product, and why men and women buy his. It has not occurred to him in the mass, as yet, to shift his perspective and find out for just what uses cotton may be superior to all competitive products."

Mr. Callaway urges the necessity of co-operative advertising by the cotton goods industry, saying that energy would be expended more profitably if the minds of the individual manufacturers were kept upon an individually expanding business, rather than up "swapping" customers.—*Daily News Record*.

Mill Shares Quiet

Charlotte, N. C.—The market for Southern cotton mill shares remained quiet and inactive throughout the week with the majority of sales in small scattered lots of both common and preferred issues.

The closing price representing the average bid of twenty-five common stocks stood at 73.80, or a net loss for the week of 92c a share, according to the weekly summary as compiled by R. S. Dickson & Co.



When Performance Counts—Use **Bondaron** Textile Leathers

Buying by comparison is a safe method, but too often the comparison is based on first cost rather than by results. Economic value can only be ascertained by actual use, when the record of performance provides enlightening comparisons.

Men, methods and machines differ. That is why Charles

Bond Company is always willing to submit BONDARON Textile Leathers to intensive, practical demonstration under any mill condition where textile leathers are used.

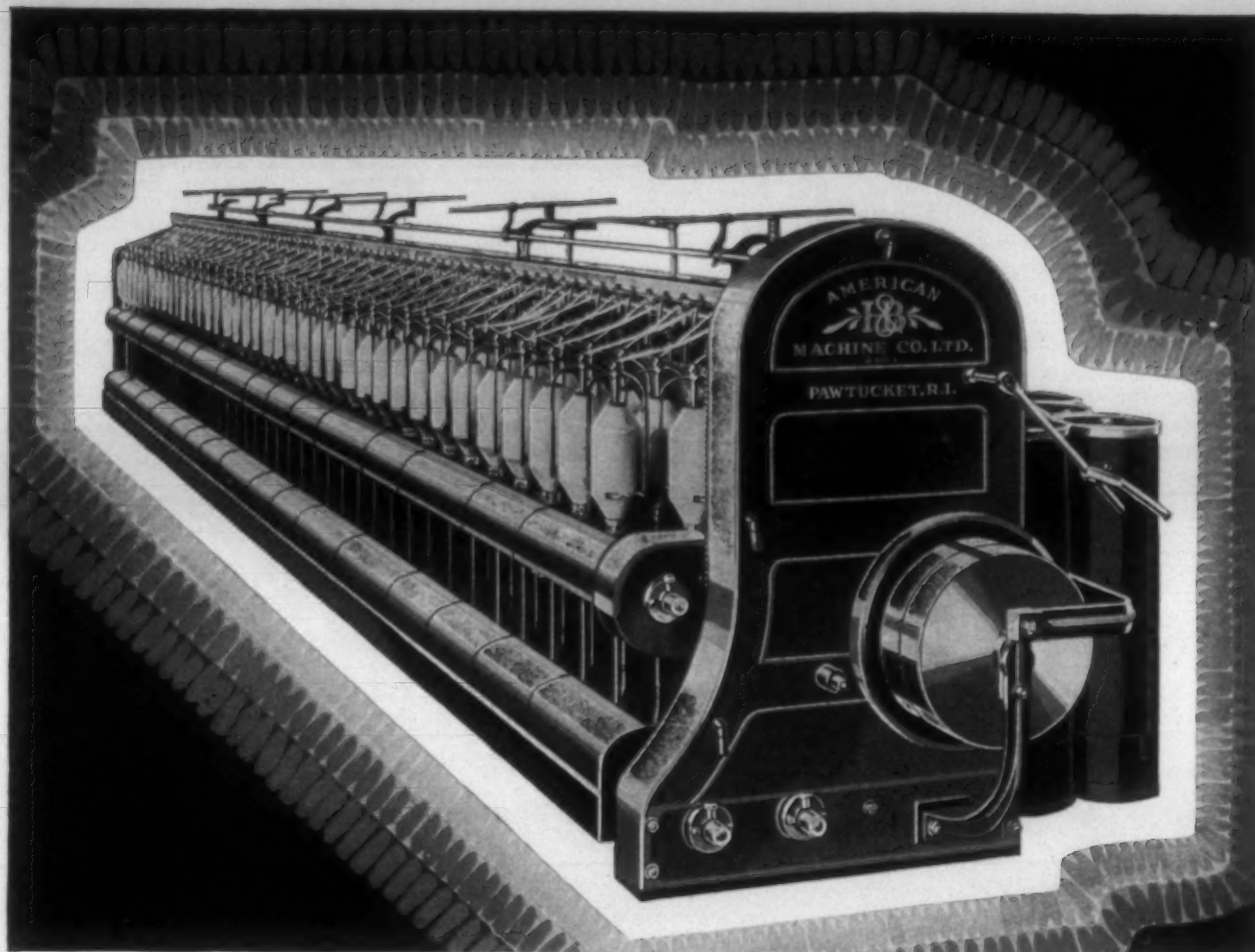
BONDARON Textile Leathers are performing feats of endurance and economy in many leading textile mills. Test these leathers under your own working conditions. We will ship an initial order and guarantee satisfaction.

617-623 Arch Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES

Bond
COMPANY

Leather Curriers and Manufacturers
of Leather Belting and Textile
Leathers



H & B IMPROVED SLUBBING, INTERMEDIATE ROVING AND JACK FRAMES

*Uniform
Production
Longer
Life*

Case-Hardened Bobbin- and Spindle-Driving Shafts
Improved Method of Fastening Long Collars
Automatic Panel-Locking Arrangement
Recessed, Self-Lubricating Spindles
Patent Shipper for Cone Belt
Bearings Inlaid with Brass
Full-Bobbin Stop Motion
Rack Winding Device

*Our Bulletin, explaining these features in detail,
will be sent upon request.*

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Southern Office: 814 and 816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

BUILDERS OF COTTON PREPARATORY AND SPINNING MACHINERY

Sloan to Speak On Radio

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, will be guest speaker on Tuesday evening, July 15, when a radio salute to the cotton textile industry will be broadcast from 36 National Broadcasting Company stations, through the courtesy of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Mr. Sloan will speak on the new uses that are being found for cotton textiles.

A background of music has been prepared, in which the Westinghouse Symphony Orchestra and the Westinghouse Band will be heard.

The broadcast will begin at 10 p. m. Eastern daylight saving time.

Oils and Leathers

We are manufacturers of Houghton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Mechanical Leathers—a total of over 400 products.

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.
P. O. Box 6913, North Philadelphia, Pa.

GILL LEATHER

means MORE PROFIT
because BETTER YARN,
FEWER BREAKS, and
FASTER PRODUCTION

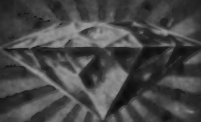
Southern Representatives

Ralph Gossett, Greenville, S. C.
Hartner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.
Benton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

GILL LEATHER CO.
SALEM, MASS.

SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS

SPINNING RINGS
TWISTER RINGS
SILK RINGS



DIAMOND FINISH
TRAVELLER CLEANERS
TRAVELLER CUPS
GUIDE WIRE SETS

**WHITINSVILLE
SPINNING RING CO.**
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

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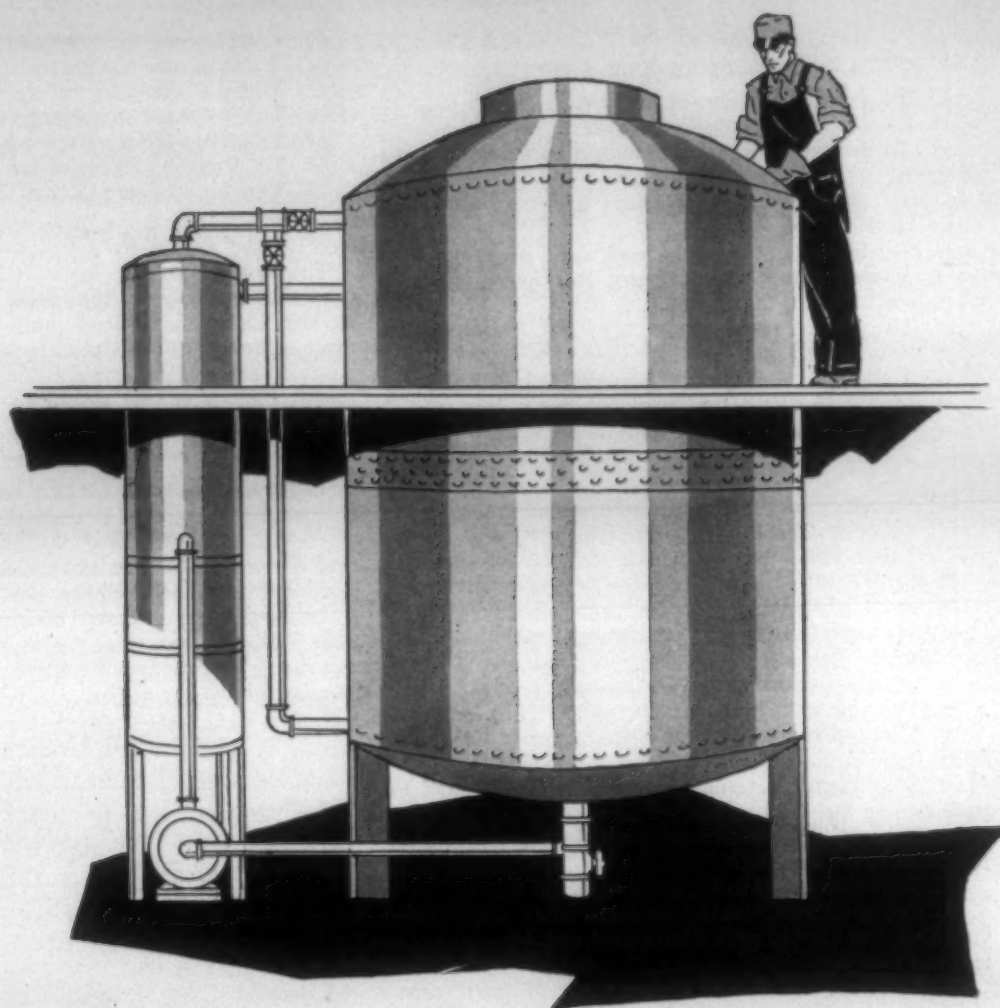
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Registered Patent Attorney
Offices: 218 Johnston Bldg.
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314 McLaughlin Building
Washington, D. C.



R & H INTRODUCED PEROXIDE BLEACHING TO THE KIER

BEFORE: 13 operations; 24 hours; damage, seconds; unevenness.

NOW: 3 operations; 8 hours; perfect results.

THE grey cotton is run into the kier . . . It comes out perfectly bleached.

Any kier can be adapted, with little expense, for the R & H system of Peroxide bleaching, which equalizes cost of old and new methods. Ask us!

Makers of
ALBONE
(25 vol.)
ALBONE "C"
(100 vol. Electrolytic)
PEROXIDES
PERBORATES
SOLOZONE
(130 vol.)

R & H
CHEMICALS

The
ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.
INCORPORATED

10 EAST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Textile School Serves Mills

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30. To determine action of acetic acid on dry cans.
31. To determine percentage of warp contraction.
32. To determine actual counts and breaking strength of yarn.
33. To obtain number of filling and twist per inch crepe samples.
34. To determine dye to be used for leno fabrics.
35. To determine twist of yarns, breaking strength of cloth, size of warp, filling, etc.
36. To obtain comparative viscosity, fluidity and penetration of starch.
37. To determine cause of tender places in silk hose.
38. Information in regard to sizing rayon yarn.
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40. To determine breaking strength of warp and filling.
41. To determine if identical compounds (tallow).
42. To determine breaking strength warp and filling.
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TEXTILE EQUIPMENT USED BY MILLS

The test room and research laboratories have been used during the year by several mills for making tests on the Casablancas, Roth and 4-roll systems of long draft spinning. These laboratories are placed at the disposal of any textile organization which desires to send representatives to the school to conduct tests or solve specific problems.

State and Local Taxes in North Carolina

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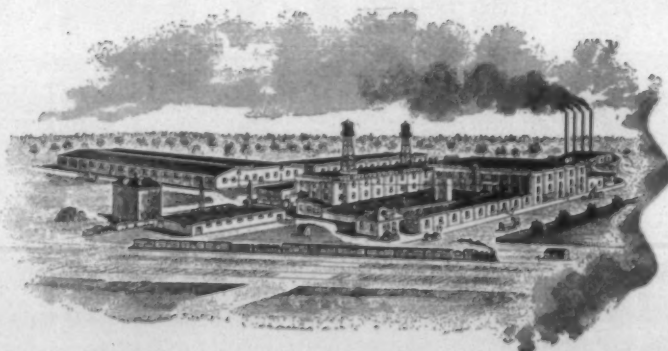
read the report of our tax commission; study the tax laws of this and other States, and because you are trained business men, earnestly desiring to serve your State, your business, and those who have invested in your securities, I know your counsel will be wise and will have weight.

1930 Fall Hosiery Color

The 1930 Fall Hosiery Card to be issued shortly by the Textile Color Card Association will portray twelve colors, it was announced. In order to carry out the correct color harmony in the ensemble, all the new hosiery colors have been carefully keyed to the outstanding shades in garments, shoes and accessories for the coming fall and winter seasons.

A decidedly new thought in hosiery is represented in a darker shade called acajou, having a glow of rose in its depth. This color blends smartly with the mahogany brown hues, such as Salvador brown, which are expected to prove a high fashion onte for fall. Oak rose, as its name implies, is a light brownish shade with a rose cast, selected to harmonize with the new rose brown tones, such as rosebrown and bison brown, which require the prado brown shoe.

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILLER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

Brownleaf is an extremely smart neutral brown which has been especially chosen to complement the costume of Manila brown, or one of the darker shades, like Congo brown in the tete de negre family.

Promenade, a medium neutral beige, is expected to prove one of the most popular of the new tones as it is equally appropriate with a number of the smart fall colors, including cricket green, admiralty and copperglo. Bahama is a new rendition of a warm light brown, which harmonizes with a number of the fashionable brown and rust shades. It is a particularly smart tone to accompany the Mooresque shoe.

Mauve beige, as its name suggests, is a subtle medium shade with a slight overtone of mauve. It blends smartly with the purplish browns, the greyed or violet blues and with certain of the new reds, such as Rubytone. It is a fitting complement to the Almora shoe.

Nightingale, an allusive grayed nuance with a mauvish cast, interprets a high fashion note. This tone is especially harmonious with the new wine reds reflecting an undertone of purple, such as jacquemint red and winetone. It is also smart with black and bluish greens, like marble green.

A new thought in evening hose is expressed in a subtle blush tint called caresse. This delicate nuance harmonizes with nearly all the new evening shades including the tinted whites, blues, pinks, and is also smart with dead white or black.

Four shades will be repeated from past seasons because of their continued fashion importance. These are sable, duskee, rendez-vous and beige clair.

In the color correlation chart for fall and winter 1930, recently issued by the Textile Color Card Association, the new hosiery shades have been keyed to the fashionable colors in costumes and shoes.

The 1930 fall hosiery card will be issued to members of the Association the second week in July.

Fuller Lehigh Company at Atlanta

Announcement has been made by the Fuller Lehigh Company, manufacturers of pulverized-coal firing equipment and Baily water-cooled furnace walls, of the opening of a new sales office in the Candler Building at Atlanta, Ga. J. Mc. C. Hill is in charge of the new office. The main offices and works of Fuller Lehigh Company are located at Fullerton, Pa.



These baskets are brutes for punishment

They'll get plenty. No business in the land demands so much of trucks, hampers, and baskets as the textile industry. Hard, punishing wear—day-in and day-out. It takes a good product to stand the gaff.

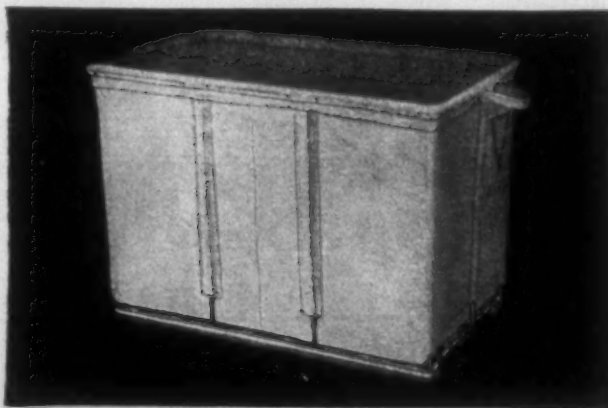
But Rockweave Canvas Products are made for just that sort of thing! Frames constructed of tempered spring steel. Coverings of our own Triumph Duck. Casters, handles, eyelets, shoes, truckboards extra strong and specially designed. Everything that goes to make a strong, sturdy, lasting product has been put into Rockweave Canvas Products. That's why so many are in use today.

Yet with all their quality and durability, Rockweave hampers, baskets, and trucks are priced right in line with the market. Their longer, better service costs you no more. . . . If your business requires the standard size products, we can ship any quantity immediately. And if you want special sizes, we'll make quick work of them, too. Our catalog, free for the asking, illustrates the complete Rockweave line, with suggestions for uses. Write direct to us.

ROCKWEAVE MILLS

CANVAS PRODUCTS DIVISION DIVISION CALLAWAY MILLS

LAGRANGE, GEORGIA



Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 12)

expended. Workers everywhere are paying more attention to their jobs. Waste is being eliminated and efficiency increased.

It is far from the truth to believe that all our American industries have gone to pot. Meat packing, pipe manufacturing, flour milling, food manufacture, petroleum refining and publishing may be mentioned as a few lines of business able to make favorable comparisons with the earnings of the past two years.

Managements are studying every possible method of reducing costs before resorting to any cut in wages. Inefficient workers are being weeded out and employees who are capable and conscientious are being given incentive to do even better. Big corporations are no longer engaging in such a violent struggle for "dominance" that they are blind to the limitations of markets. And we should not forget that business very soon will be making comparisons with months that were already feeling the effects of the depression.

Overseas we find France, Sweden, Denmark and Norway commencing to show improvement. In Germany the feeling is growing that the bottom has been touched.

Much might be added to prove that the business picture is not without its brighter side. Experience has shown that we are always near a turn when hope has practically disappeared and the atmosphere is inky-blue. The average person no more foresees the bottom of a cycle than he does the top. Last summer business turned down while the stock market was making new highs, and notwithstanding the market's reputation as a barometer,

trade and industry can turn up while stocks are making new lows.

Many signs indicate we are passing through the opening phase of a new period of increasing business prosperity. The public is approaching the same low inventory condition as has obtained for some time in the cases of the retailer, the distributor and the manufacturer. We have witnessed recently the belated liquidation of faint-hearted investors. We have gotten into the habit of jumping at every little noise that sounds like a drop in business. All these things are straws which suggest that the confused economic currents are setting in the direction of recovery.

The same publications that were running leading articles a year ago pointing out the wisdom of purchasing common stocks immediately for appreciation, regardless of income, are now devoting these same pages to stories that paint an almost hopeless picture of coming disaster. Worse yet, many of these writers were the very ones who last summer were deriding the idea that the economic principles of yesterday still held good. People who failed so lamentably to safeguard the public and business in a time of foolish excesses certainly are not now to be trusted as guides.

The recovery of trade and industry from a slump never awaits a complete removal of every ill. Each new climb upward has taken place before some of the inflated situations have been corrected. Throughout each period of prosperity we have always had a number of major industries that continued in the throes of depression. Eight industries out of twenty of our largest, operated on a scant margin of profit, or none at all, during 1928 and 1929. One big issue of the presidential campaign



Sizing Compound
"V"

Contains no Chlorides, no Mineral Salts,
and no Mineral Oil.

TALLOW
GLYCERINE
GUMS
DEXTRINE
PRESERVATIVE
WATER

STODGHILL & COMPANY

530-532-534 Marietta St.

Atlanta, Ga.

*"The Size
That Satisfies"*

A Compound that has never given any trouble at the finishing plant.
Will give a good increase in tensile strength.

This Compound and our Service will give the feel and weight desired.



Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

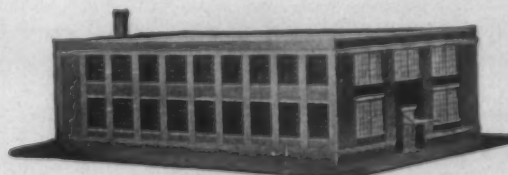
LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.
44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.
215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



between Hoover and Smith was unemployment and profitless prosperity.

This exposes the fallacy of waiting for every cloud to disappear. Opportunities now exist for the investment of capital that may not be equaled for a decade to come. We must not overlook that large losses and much distress throughout the fields of business and industry have already been discounted in the prices of a multitude of things. The foundations for fortunes are nearly always laid in periods like the present.

It is times such as today that test character and try human souls. But we may rest assured that before long we will be hearing of new industries, new products and new uses for old things. Each succeeding reduction of cost will release an exact corresponding amount of purchasing power for other uses. Even if the money saved by the substitution of machines for human hands is put in the bank, it is certain to be employed in some productive way which will mean more employment for labor.

A year of crisis such as we are now passing through brings us a reduction of about five billion dollars in our national income. But we have passed through a dozen equally discouraging trade slumps during the last 50 years. People were leaving the overcrowded East to journey westward a half century ago believing that most of the chances for individual success had finally and forever disappeared. Now wages are three or four times what they were then, hours are shorter, and the comforts and conveniences of everyday life are so much better that no comparison is possible.

Human nature being practically unchangeable, it seems unavoidable that prosperity must always bring excesses and evils that adversity alone can correct. This application of severe remedial measures is something that no one enjoys, but it clears up debts, humbles vanity, banishes extravagance, explodes foolish theories and brings the public back to an appreciation of the value of established fundamentals.

We are none the worse for having scrapped a multitude of absurdities and returned to the use of old yardsticks that were hooted off the stage. Hard-headed individuals who have been through many depressions and learned their lessons from the teachings of experience are not now fearful of the future of American business. Notwithstanding the day's uncertainties and the cries of alarmists, they are following the same old rule of picking up bargains when no one seems to want them.

Later on, when present difficulties have been smoothed out and Wall Street is staging another boiling bull market, these wise individuals with old-fashioned ideas, and plenty of nerve and faith, will be converting their holdings into cash.

Notwithstanding that red lights are all about us, that no hope exists for tomorrow, and that there is nothing good in anything, I am possessed by the idea that the future of American trade and industry was never so bright as at present. Today is none too soon to prepare for a complete reversal of sentiment and a disposition to discount a business recovery.

NEUTRASOL PRODUCTS CORPORATION

41 Park Row

New York

TEXTILE OILS and SIZINGS

Southern Representative:

L. M. Bowes, Cutter Building, Charlotte, N. C.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY

"Shuttles Exclusively"

Main Office and Factory

WOONSOCKET, R. I.

Branch Offices and Warehouses

Greenville, S. C.

Paterson, N. J.

SHAMBOW
Shuttles Exclusively
SHUTTLE - COMPANY

WOONSOCKET, R. I.
GREENVILLE, S. C. PATERSON, N. J.

J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY

Engineers

Textile Mills; Hydro-Electric Developments;
Tobacco Products Plants, Cotton, Tobacco
and General Warehousing; Industrial Hous-
ing; Steam Power Plants; Steam Utilization.

General Offices:

Greenville,

South Carolina



CYPRESS Tanks Look Simple

But many buyers have found that only Davis Genuine Tidewater Cypress Tanks are unexcelled. They're tight, they last, they don't impart color; and more than 40 years of manufacturing experience and building skill show up profitably for you in the price! Send your specifications and see. New catalog of standard sizes on request.



Millmen use them by the thousands, for scores of storage, fire protection and processing purposes. Rectangular, half round, round; any size, any shape.

G. M. Davis & Son8th and Laurel Sts.
Palatka, Florida

SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

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Incorporated

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New York

Chamney St., Boston 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

43 and 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK

Selling Agents For

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Louis	San Francisco	Chicago	Shanghai (China)
St. Paul	Cincinnati	Minneapolis	

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65 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

New Orleans

San Francisco

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

Joshua L. Baily & Co.

10-12 Thomas St., New York

Offices in Principal Domestic and Foreign Countries

COTTON GOODS

New York.—A note of improvement was apparent in the cotton goods markets last week when the markets closed for the holiday. Buyers in several lines appeared more anxious to cover than they have been for some time. It is true that their bids were under prices that mills would accept, but it is believed that they are anxious enough in many cases to pay mill prices when trading gets under way this week. It seems likely that many buyers have delayed purchasing for so long that they are in urgent need of goods and will soon be willing to operate much more freely.

Improved conditions were noted in print cloths. Heavy bidding was a feature of the market on Thursday. Buyers were not willing to pay the higher prices, but mills held firm. It was estimated that bids on Wednesday and Thursday covered at least 200,000 pieces of print cloths. Continued curtailment is beginning to have an effect that augurs well for fall business.

In print cloths bids were principally for 38½-inch 64x60s at 5¼c where the market held for 5¾c and in some cases 5½c. Buyers were loath to pay the advance although it appears that a good foundation of sales had been fairly well built upon by smaller operators at 5¼c prior to the advance.

Sales of 31-inch 48-square 5.00-yard sheetings were made Thursday at 5¾c and of 36-inch 48-square 5.00-yard at 5¾c. Some 40-square 6.15-yard sold at 4¼c. At 8¾c 38-inch 3.00-yard sold, and inquiry was current for 48x52 4.70s, which were quoted at 5¾c.

Carded broadcloths were reported to have been a major item in the week's sales of fine goods, one center reporting Saturday that two or three sales approaching million-yard proportions had been made in the 100x60 and 112x60 counts at 7¾c and 8¾c, respectively. Other smaller sales helped to swell this total and strengthen the market at these levels.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4¼
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	5¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	6¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9½
Brown sheetings, standard	10¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60s	8
Tickings, 8-ounce	18-19½
Denims	15
Standard prints	8
Dress ginghams	12½-15

Constructive Selling Agents *for*

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The short week, due to the holiday, kept yarn markets quiet and there was nothing like active business. Most sales continued to be of the hand-to-mouth variety and business was widely scattered. The somewhat better demand for cotton goods was noted with satisfaction in the yarn market and it is hoped that improved conditions among weavers will have a strengthening effect on the yarn situation.

Not many transactions were negotiated, a few of which were for special qualities, that brought above the levels usually quoted. The overload of 20s and 30s and some coarser numbers continues, but the greater curtailment on these is counted on straightening out an irregular condition that has persisted for too long a time, according to spinners. A few lots of thread yarns sold and knitters called in poundage for immediate and nearby delivery against old contracts.

In spite of the fact that yarn business has yet to show any actual improvement, sentiment in the trade is better than it has been for many months. It is felt that the first half of the year, devoted mainly to liquidation of stocks from the overproduction of 1929, has made real progress and that commodity liquidation is now over. From now on, due to reduced stocks and lowered production, it is believed that conditions will gradually become better and that much better yarn trading should develop by fall. The necessary market adjustment to meet conditions during the first half of the year naturally depressed yarn prices to a point considerably under replacement values. Spinners are operating cautiously and it is believed here that they have an opportunity to make a real market within the next several months.

Half year inventories by yarn consumers in this territory are said to show the smallest stocks since the war time period. Mills are also carrying very small stocks and there appears to be no doubt that the revival of demand should be felt at once by the mills.

Southern Single Chain Warps		30s	34½
10s	26	40s	41
12s	26½	40s ex.	46
16s	27½	50s	51
20s	29	60s	51
26s	32		
30s	33½		

Southern Two-ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns	
8s	26	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	21
10s	26½	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	25½
12s	27	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
16s	28	8s, 1-ply	20
20s	29	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	20
24s	32	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	21
30s	34½	12s, 2-ply	22½
36s	39	16s, 2-ply	24
40s	42	20s, 2-ply	25½
40s ex.	47	26s, 2-ply	30
		30s, 2-ply	31½

Southern Single Skeins		Duck Yarns, 3 4 and 5-ply	
8s	26	8s	27
12s	26½	10s	27½
14s	27	12s	28½
16s	27½	16s	30
20s	29	20s	30½
24s	30		
26s	31½	Southern Frame Cones	
28s	32½	8s	25½
30s	33	10s	26
		12s	26½

Southern Two-ply Skeins		14s	27
8s	26	16s	27½
10s	26½	18s	28
12s	27	20s	29
14s	27½	40s	42½
16s	28	22s	30
20s	29	24s	31
24s	32	26s	32
26s	33	28s	33
		30s	34

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Have immediate opening for Overseer Carding in thirty thousand spindle combed yarn mill. Do not answer unless you know combers. Give age and experience in first letter. G. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Two gangs, six spindles each, No. 50 Universal Winders with 6-inch traverse. Give full description as to age, condition, location and lowest price. Address A. P. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Philadelphia, Pa.	29.15
Atlantic City, N. J.	32.25
New York, N. Y.	34.05
Chicago, Ill.	49.62
Detroit, Mich.	45.67
Cleveland, O.	43.20
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- 8—No. 30 Foster Cone Winders, 100 sp., motor driven.
- 12—No. 50 Universal Winders, 6 spindles, cones or tubes.
- 8—No. 50 Universal Winders, 6 spindles for silk cones, motor drive.
- 21—No. 90 Universal Quillers, 20 spindles for silk.
- 3—No. 90 Universal Quillers for cotton, 1927 model.
- 2—Whitin long Chain Quillers, new 3" gauge, 378 spindles each.

Miscellaneous

- 80—Boyce Knotters, new, A. B. or C.
- 2000—No. 32 Foster Tensions, 3 sets of weights.
- 3500—4x6½ Lestershire Spools.
- 5000—3½x6½ Lestershire Spools.
- 12000—Dixon No. 4 Long Saddles.
- 6—Saco-Lowell tape driven Spoolers.
- 10—20 H.P., 4 frame drive Motors, \$125.00 each.

Charlotte Textile Machinery Company
P. O. Box 483 Charlotte, N. C.

Spinning Activity Declines

Washington, D. C. — Activity in cotton spinning industry declined in May as compared with April and was considerably less than in May last year.

The Census Bureau monthly report issued showed the average number of spindles operated during May was at 83.6 per cent capacity, compared with 96.3 per cent in April this year and 110.3 per cent in May last year.

Active spindle hours for May totaled 6,729,109,384, or an average of 197 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,503,325,868 or an average of 219 in April this year, and 8,867,202,997 and an average of 252 in May last year.

Spinning spindles in place May 31 numbered 34,207,174 of which 28,374,434 were active at some time during the month, compared with 34,195,464 and 28,860,382 in April this year, and 35,258,490 and 30,924,184 in May last year.

The average number of spindles operated during May totaled 28,595,565 compared with 32,920,875 in April this year and 39,878,567 in May last year.

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To Niagara Falls and Atlantic City on sale one day each week, limited to 18 days. Round trip fare Raleigh to Atlantic City, \$18.85; to Niagara Falls, \$28.65.

Week-End Excursion Fares—

Sold on Fridays and Saturdays good until Midnight of Tuesday after date of sale. Round trip fare from Raleigh to Portsmouth-Norfolk, \$7.60; to Virginia Beach, \$8.15. For rates, schedules or information, apply to any Seaboard ticket agent or

H. E. PLEASANTS, D.P.A.,
Raleigh, N. C.

An Improved Drop Wire

The silk trade, and particularly the Rayon industry, is coming to a greater knowledge of the importance of the drop wires in determining the quality of the finished cloth and this comparatively unimportant item of weaving equipment has recently come in for a great amount of attention and study in certain mills.

Working on the results of this research, Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia and Greenville, S. C., well known to the trade as manufacturers of the Flat Steel Heddle, the Continuous Slide Frame and other weaving accessories, has developed an improved drop wire which is said to eliminate many weaving difficulties.

The outstanding feature of this drop wire is the super finish of the eye which, it is claimed, prevents any possible friction or chafing of the thread. Shiners on Rayon, due to obstruction by burrs on the drop wires, are said to be entirely eliminated.

A great deal of attention has been given to the selection of the steel from which they are made. The steel used, while very elastic, is also very "springy" and the drops are said to retain their original straightness indefinitely, even under severe bending and abuse.

In the interests of better weaving, the manufacturers are sending samples to mill men and other interested parties on request.

Plan Export Trade Under Webb-Pomerene Act

Representatives of seventeen firms interested in the export of cotton textiles met in the rooms of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York to consider the formation of an export association under the provisions of the Webb-Pomerene Act. Floyd W. Jefferson, of Iselin-Jefferson Company, presided.

This project has been under consideration for several months by committees representing The Cotton-Textile Institute and the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. These committees finally placed before the meeting a definite recommendation that an export association be formed under the provision of the Webb-Pomerene Act and that this association be the medium of furthering co-operation amongst exporters of cotton textiles with respect to uniform terms of payment and other matters which might properly be the subject of group action to increase export business in American cotton goods. A proposed constitution for the association was presented at the meeting for the consideration of prospective members and those present voted unanimously to hold another meeting on July 15th for the purpose of forming the association.

The following firms were represented at the meeting: Amory, Browne & Co., Joshua L. Baily & Co., William L. Barrell Co. of N. Y., Inc., Bliss, Babyan & Co., Inc., M. C. D. Borden & Sons, Inc., Brune, Pottberg & Co., Garner & Co., Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co., Iselin-Jefferson Co., Minot, Hooper & Co., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Pacific Mills, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Prince, Lauten & Co., Tilton & Keeler, Inc., Turner, Halsey Co., Wellington, Sears & Co.

Other exporters of cotton textiles will be invited to join the proposed association and it is the hope of the committee in charge to make the membership representative of cotton goods exporters.

The present committee in charge of work consists of Floyd W. Jefferson, Chairman, Jacques Bramhall, S. Robert Glassford, A. G. Kempf and Donald B. Stewart.



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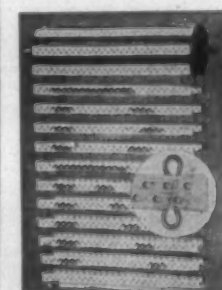
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EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced and best references. No. 5753.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder in small mill; experienced and reliable. No. 5754.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or as second hand in large mill. Age 25. Married. I. C. S. graduate carding and spinning. Four years experience as overseer, carding and card grinding, and in spinning. Sober industrious, efficient and reliable. References the best. No. 5755.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Eight years on present job. Wish to change. Best references. No. 5756.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or finishing or both. Experienced on all kinds of cloth white and colored. Understand all makes of finishing machinery. 15 years experience. Married and have family. No. 5757.

WANT position as roller coverer. 15 years experience, all makes of rollers. Prefer mill shop. Best references. No. 5758.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Can figure any machine in carding, spinning or weaving. Yarn and cloth analysis, all kinds of cloth and designing. No. 5759.

WANT position as dyer. 21 years with one mill, dyeing rayon, silk, mercerized and cotton hose. Handled 4000 pairs daily. Want position with small mill where job will be permanent if work is satisfactory. Available immediately. No. 5760.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced on plain, fancies, rayon and cotton for eight years. Prefer N. C. or S. C. Best references. Good record. Now employed. No. 5761.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving, finishing, designing or dyeing. Experienced on plain, fancies, dobby work, rayon and novelties. Especially expert in warp preparation, dyeing, and finishing. References. No. 5762.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Capable and conscientious. Experienced on various weaves and can give satisfaction. No. 5763.

WANT position as master mechanic. Lancashire experience in large mills, steam and electrical. Several years abroad on contracts for English textile firms. Practical, economical, loyal and tactful. Can go anywhere. Particulars and references on request. No. 5764.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or designing. Several years experience in both departments; all grade of cloth. Age 30. Good references. No. 5765.

WANT position as paymaster or assistant, or as accountant. Age 27. Five years experience, best references. No. 5766.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Ten years with one large company, as overseer. Age 43. Experienced in yarns 6 to 30s. White and colored. Waste of all kinds. Best references. No. 5767.

WANT position as overseer carding, or second hand in large mill. Age 28. Single. Ten years experience as second hand, card grinder and speeder fixer. No. 5768.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced in carded and combed yarns. Age 36. Good references. No. 5769.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding and spinning, or as overseer carding. Best record and references. No. 5770.

WANT position as winder, long chain quilling or dresser. Present and former employers will recommend me. No. 5771.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or office manager. Young, ambitious, progressive, energetic, and experienced. Now employed but wish to change. No. 5772.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or as overseer carding. Age 35. I. C. S. graduate. 12 years on present job. Would only change for better paying position. No. 5773.

WANT position as cotton piece goods dyer. 12 years experience all colors cotton piece goods and raw stock. Graduate chemist. Married. Available on short notice. Good references. No. 5774.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician, or as assistant in large mill. 19 years on present job. Prefer electrically driven plant, but familiar with steam plants. Go anywhere, but prefer the Carolinas. No. 5775.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced on carded and combed yarns 4s to 80s. 12 years overseer—eight with present company. Best references. No. 5776.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Seven years experience as second hand and five as overseer. Best references. No. 5777.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as instant in large mill. Experienced and strictly sober. Will go anywhere in the South. References. No. 5778.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. 20 years experience on plain and fancy weaves. I. C. S. graduate. No. 5779.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced on plain weaves, carding and spinning. 15 years experience as overseer and superintendent. I. C. S. graduate. References. No. 5780.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, warping, winding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 14 years with one company. Efficient, sober, reliable and available. Best references. No. 5781.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand, in large mill. Four years with Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg. Four at Gaffney over three at Reidsville, N. C. Familiar with yarns up to 48s. Refer to my employers. No. 5782.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Experienced on white and colored work, coarse or fine. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5783.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years on a wide variety of goods. Familiar with wide and narrow looms. References. No. 5784.

Ozonizing of Textile Fibres

A number of years ago it was observed in the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company research laboratories that ozone treatment increased the tensile strength of cotton tape. This effect increased with concentration of ozone and rise in temperature up to a certain point, when it dropped off in the same degree.

Recent investigation in the Westinghouse laboratories seems to prove that the effect is not caused by a reaction of or with the cellulose fibre proper. Since the primary action of ozone is oxidation, the effect must be explained on the basis of this reaction. It is well known that oxidation of the cellulose molecule destroys it and one would not expect increased strength on that basis. Consequently it was decided that the action was caused by some foreign material in the fibre. As the effect was first noted on a relatively crude unbleached cotton, this material was investigated and found to contain an appreciable amount of natural vegetable oils. These oils were removed from cotton yarn by the use of suitable solvents. Ozonization of the extracted yarn showed no increase in tensile strength, rather a small decrease. Since this agreed with the original hypothesis, the extracted yarn was then impregnated with small amounts of drying oils, such as linseed, cotton seed or china wood oil. Tensile strength tests on the impregnated samples showed considerable decrease, but subsequent ozone treatment caused a decided increase in strength. It was concluded from these experiments that ozonization of relatively pure cellulose decomposes the molecules, that impregnation with oils lubricates the fibres, and causes decreased friction, and finally that, within limits, the oils may be cured so that intra fibre friction is increased to a marked degree and the tensile strength of the thread increased as high as thirty-five per cent. A slight increase is noticed on the individual fibres because of the coating of dried oil but the main effect is caused by increased friction between fibres. This makes yarn due, more to breaking of the individual fibres than to slippage past one another.

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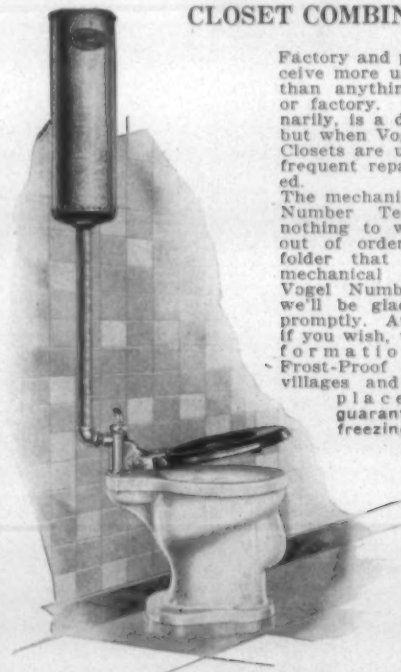


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Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated.

The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY

Wilmington, Del.

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HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 10, 1930

News of the Mill Villages

CORNELIUS, N. C.

Gem Yarn Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill stood last week, and many of us played in the river most of the time, trying to keep cool. A large party of Cornelius folks camped at the river this week.

Our mill started Monday, but is stopping for the Fourth.

One of the Junior Sunday school classes of the Presbyterian church went to Lakewood Park in Charlotte, Wednesday on a picnic.

We are sorry to say Mr. David White was painfully injured last Tuesday while pruning a peach tree. The knife slipped, splitting his chin and lip badly.

Everyone is taking advantage of the new library in Cornelius; when the mill doesn't run, we can read. I feel better reading than working these hot days anyway!

We had a visitor from the sky last Wednesday evening — an airplane pilot ran out of gas and was forced to land where there wasn't any landing field.

Come to see us Aunt Becky.

GLADYS.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is stopped for the last time, we hope. We have all enjoyed our three weeks vacation, but are ready to work again now.

Mr. and Mrs. Tot Stewart and children are visiting Mrs. Stewart's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Davis.

Miss Arnette Metts has returned after visiting her cousins, Misses Maude and Ruby Carter.

We welcome to our village, Mr. Griffin and his family from Newberry. They have moved on Saluda street.

Miss Nesbit McCarthy has been very sick, but we are glad to say she is better now.

Miss Evelyn Clem of Greenwood is

visiting her cousin, Mrs. Manley Phyllips.

Very interesting were the two weddings that took place Saturday evening; Miss Lila Stewart and Mr. Eugene Hitt; Miss Mae Frazier and Mr. Rufus Lowry.

The Methodist Sunday school had a picnic Wednesday and everyone had a lovely time.

Mrs. John Willingham is visiting

FINDING A FRIEND

*We nodded as we passed each day
And smiled and went along our way;
I knew his name, and he knew mine,
But neither of us made a sign
That we possessed a common tie;
We barely spoke as we passed by.*

*How fine he was I never guessed.
The splendid soul within his breast
I never saw. From me was hid
The many kindly things he did.
His gentle ways I didn't know
Or I'd have claimed him long ago.*

*Then trouble came to me one day
And he was first to come and say
The cheering words I longed to hear.
He offered help, and standing near
I felt our lives in sorrow blend,
My neighbor had become my friend.*

*How many smiles from day to day
I've missed along my narrow way;
How many kindly words I've lost,
What joy has my indifference cost.
This glorious friend that now I know,
Would have been friendly years ago.*
—Edgar A. Guest.

her children in Newberry this week.

Aunt Becky, we are planning lots of fun for the Fourth of July. Wish you could visit us that day. We are going to have two ball games and lots of races, a greasy pole and a greasy pig.

Mr. and Mrs. Corley, on Saluda street are the proud parents of a son, born June 28th.

Misses Evie Rush and Elsie Staggs spent Wednesday with Mrs. Homer Jones on Epworth Road.

SLIM.

TROY, N. C.

Wilbur Cotton Mills, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Hope everybody had a big "Fourth." We had a fine time here. Had a picnic on the mill yard for all the employees, and what a spread! There was plenty of eats for everybody, and then some; and lemonade too. Sure wish that you could have been here, Aunt Becky, for we would be glad to have you with us at any time, especially on some such occasions. Just prior to the dinner, we had a splendid address by Rev. Mr. Parker, of the Troy Methodist church. He talked chiefly about co-operation, independence and our moral welfare. Rev. Parker is a fine lecturer, and his address was enjoyed by all. For this picnic, and big day, we all owe a vote of thanks to our superintendent, Mr. Lockey, and our store manager, Mr. N. H. Williams, who with the splendid co-operation of all the rest of the folks made this affair a success.

We are running full time these days, and stopped only two and one-half days this week, on account of the Fourth, starting back up Monday morning.

Franklin Ammons, Julius Dunn and some other boys from Springfield Mill, Laurel Hill, came by to see us the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Gillis and children, visited Mrs. Gillis' parents in Thomasville last week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, of Laurinburg, spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lockey.

Mr. D. A. Poole, was called to Albemarle this morning to be with his brother-in-law, who is ill at the hospital there.

Miss Mable Lockey is visiting friends and relatives at Laurinburg and Maxton this week.

JUST BILL.

Show your friends the Home Section. They'll like it too.

Becky Ann's Own Page

DOWN ON THE FARM

Jeems Puts One Over On Becky Ann

Now, by heck, while Becky Ann is flat with roomatiz, I'll get even with her. She won't agree it's roomatiz—or no—that would sound like gettin' old! But, just between me and the gate post, she is not as young as she has been. She is gettin' old about as fast as I am. The reason she looks young, is 'cause I've always let her have her own way. I learned in the very beginnin' that the way to handle a woman is to let her go Gallagher. Far as that goes the ladies say I don't look so old, myself!

Well, as I was sayin' Becky Ann won't agree that she's got the roomatiz; she says she sprained her back pullin' the calf off—which means that I should have done that stunt myself—and I would, if she hadn't been in such a doggone hurry that she wouldn't wait until I got there. She never would and I guess never will, wait a minute when she wants a thing done. Things have got to be done, right now, pronto, if she has to do them herself.

Furthermore, Becky Ann wasn't satisfied to pull that calf off—she must go and halter him and take him to the calf pasture, and he'd never been broke to the rope. But, take him she would, tho I offered to. She said she felt as able to do it as I, and, if she couldn't manage a six-weeks-old calf, she'd quit the farm. That's the way she is—bull-headed as that calf. She said:

"Now Jeems, you watch me. In dealin' with animals—love, and gentle persuasion does the trick. However," sorter sarcastic like, "such methods don't allers work with humans—specially the male of the species. But, I've never known it to fail on calves—even male calves," pullin' at the rope which she had tied like a halter on his head.

"Come on, Buck—you purty little full-blooded Jersey bullikin, come on, honey, and I'll take you to a nice cool shady grassy lot where you can get all the exercise you need. Come along, ah, ain't you got no sense? COME-ON!"

But Buck braced himself and pulled back and couldn't be bulged. Then Becky Ann, got behind him and pushed and he kicked back just like a mule and hit her on the leg. She got red in the face and kicked back with considerable vim, and I called to her to be "gentle" and "persuasive." And, I offered to take him.

"You get out of my way," she flared, "I been tellin' you every day for a week that Buck ought to be in the pasture—and NOW, I'm goin' to take the little rascal there if I have to kill

him." And she slapped him with the rope.

About that time, Buck saw the stable door was open to great open spaces and freedom, and he shot out like a ball from a cannon—but not toward the calf pasture. Becky Ann held to the rope, though, and run the fastest and took the longest jumps that she has in thirty years, I think. Down the road toward the tater patch, out through the orchard, through a briar patch, where half Becky's skirts was torn off, on through a plum thicket, till the calf had a head-on-collision with a wire fence, fell broad side and Becky Ann did a beautiful movie picture tumble, but got up before Buck did.

Well, Buck got up a runnin' and took right up that fence toward the calf lot gate, which was open, and he run right in, gainin' speed with every jump. But, Becky Ann caught the fence post and braced herself against it, and the sudden unexpected stop brought the poor calf down again. He lay there too, and a hot, perspirin' bout triumphant Becky took the rope off. Then she yanked him by the tail and jerked him up on his feet, and he stood there as humble as a dog and acknowledged himself whipped. And, he never has been any trouble since. Just sticks his head into the halter and goes to the calf lot as meek as Moses.

Next day, I noticed that Becky Ann didn't move around as chipper and sassy as usual. She'd sit down mighty slow, and get up a heap slower, and when she thought nobody wasn't lookin' she'd put her hand to her back and frown in pain. In about three days, she couldn't get up when she was down nor down when she was up.

"You've got roomatiz, Becky Ann," said I, but she got mad as a wet hen and declared she didn't—and laid it all to that calf!

Wimmin are queer critters anyhow. You never know how to take 'em, so better let 'em alone. All I've ever known (except mine) like to numerate their ailments, and tell about how terrible they suffer. But Becky Ann is that bull-headed she won't let nobody know when she's hurtin' if she can hide it.

But what I started to say is this: Becky Ann made it sound like I can't run that tracter except straight down. But that is some good storm pit I dug, and I'm proud of it. Furthermore, I can run that tracter straight up a tree, or on its side in a ditch. Fact is, I learned lots of ways to run it. The reason I don't run the darn thing, any more, is because I got a hired boy, and I think it is his place to do the work.

There's an old sayin' "If you have a dog, don't wag his tail for him."

JEEMS.

WHO IS THE MOST TO BLAME?

By David Presley, Comer, Ga.

When a girl has fallen from virtue,
In sin, digrace and shame,
The world will then turn from her,
And lightly speak her name.
Altho' she pleads for mercy,
The world on her will frown,
The cruel world will kick her,
And try to keep her down.

But the man who stole her virtue,
The world will respect today,
And sit him in the parlor,
With other daughters gay.
The world will pat his shoulder,
And highly speak his name,
Altho' he is now plotting,
Another poor girl's shame.

The girls who sell their virtue,
To brutish men today,
Are guilty of their evil,
And for their sin will pay.
But listen, now, dear reader,
Which is worse today,
The girl who sells her virtue,
Or the man who leads her astray?

Dear daughter, if you have fallen,
And craving mercy now,
Altho' the world forsake you,
To Christ the Savior bow.
Confess your sins to Jesus,
He'll save you as of yore,
And then will gently tell you,
To go and sin no more.

Now, don't condemn the woman,
And let the man go free,
She is the weaker vessel,
The man her guide should be.
The woman who has fallen,
Give her a chance today,
And do not sneer and kick her,
But for her redemption pray.

SELMA, ALA.

Sunset Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am wondering if I may come and chat with you and our family again. Have you had rain lately? I hope you have, for we have not had any since April. The gardens look as if they were passe.

It has been our lot to witness a series of deaths here during this month.

Vida DeLois Rutherford

On the morning of June 16, Vida LeLois Rutherford, age 2, was needed by the Good Shepherd who said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." It was hard for us to give our darling up, but we know that she is with Jesus. Surviving are her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Rutherford, one sister Hazel, and a brother Robert.

She was laid to rest in the new Live Oak cemetery.

Mrs. Martha Ann Church

Mrs. Martha Ann Church, age 80, was called to be with God in the kingdom above on June 23. She had lived a long and useful life, serving God and rendering service to the people with whom she lived on this earth. Surviving are one daughter, Mrs. T. A. Murray, of Selma, and one son, Mr. Church of Tuscaloosa, and other relatives. She was laid to rest in the family burying ground near Bethel church in Bibb county.

Mrs. Annie May Hendrix

This devoted wife and mother was snatched away suddenly on June 27. She was thirty-five years of age; a quiet, unassuming person; and an ideal neighbor and friend. She leaves besides her husband, Mr. Hendrix, three daughters, Virginia, Irma, and Frances; and one son, James C. All of the children are young. She was laid to rest in the New Live Oak cemetery.

Parties

On Friday night, June 20, the hall of the school building was the scene of a party given by the members of the younger girls club. Many games were played and a general good time was had by all. Delicious tea and cookies were served to about forty guests.

The Lucky Girls' Club rooms were the scene of a splendid party given by the members of the club on Saturday evening, June 21. Many games were enjoyed. Delicious punch was served to Misses Alma Suttle, Josephine Lewis, Bede and Bonnie May Chisolm, Luella McGough, Mrs. C. S. Boyce, Mrs. Lee Thornhill, Estelle Trammel, Jessie Bradford, Audrey Luker, Audie May Jones, Rubene Caddis and Mrs. Price; Messrs. Eddie Warren, Eurich Davis, Fred Mott, Willie Gaylor, Jesse Woodward, Clarence Gaylor, Homer Buxton, Pete Cooper, Lee Thornhill and C. S. Bayles.

Personals

Mrs. Frances McGhee, sister of Mrs. Addie Rutherford, who has been visiting her sister, has gotten work here.

Mrs. C. S. Boyce and children, Faye and Clyde, with Mrs. Minnie Lewis, Miss Josephine Lewis, and Mrs. Frank Harris and baby, spent Thursday with relatives in Uniontown.

Mr. Frank Harris who is working with a steel corporation in Gary, Ind., spent a few days with his wife and baby here. He has returned to Gary.

Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Roberts enjoyed a visit from three of their children with their families on June 22. The guests were, Rev. and Mrs. Edmund Roberts, of Piper; Mr. and Mrs. Sam Richardson and children of Pickens county, and Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Stemfel, of Tallahassee.

Miss Kathleen Wells of Piper, visited friends here on June 20.

Doloris Ham has returned after a delightful visit to Mary Lee Dollar, of Uniontown.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamp Moore, who have been quite ill for the past few weeks, are improving.

News received from Mr. L. C. Ward who is visiting in California, tells us that he and his family are thoroughly enjoying their visit.

Mrs. Alice Wyatt and Mrs. Annie Crawford have returned from a local hospital where they underwent an operation about four weeks ago.

Dessie and Eetelle Warren have returned from Sprotts where they visited relatives.

Cecil Sewell's foot is much improved. He cut it about two weeks ago and it was necessary for him to have medical attention.

Mr. D. J. Crider and daughters, Misses Mary and Grace, spent Saturday night, June 14, and Sunday, June 15, with relatives in Bibb county.

Among those who attended the District Conference of the Methodist church which was held at First Methodist church, Selma, on June 25, were Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Roberts and Miss Mary Stanford.

Friends of Mrs. Little, mother of Mrs. W. R. Cook of Sunset and Alabama Mill villages, will be glad to know that she is improving at her home at Tallahassee, Ala., after a brief but serious illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sellars are enjoying a visit from their granddaughter, Miss Caroline Autrey, of Coffeeville, Ala.

Mrs. Frances McGehee spent last Sunday with Mrs. E. C. Cleveland, of Selma.

Some interest is being shown in the tent meeting now being held on North Broad street, Selma, by Rev. A. J. Dailey, of Anniston.

There is so much news of interest here, and our people enjoy reading these letters very much.

THE KID.

BALFOUR, N. C.

Balfour Mills

Balfour enjoyed a safe and sane Fourth, the following program being carried out.

8:30 a. m.—Sack race, boys 12 to 16 years. Prize won by Ed Barnwell.

8:40 a. m.—Tub race, men only. Prize won by Ansel Page.

8:50 a. m.—Hands and feet (bear race); boys 8 to 12 years. Prize won by Ham Ash.

9:00 a. m.—Tug-o-war race, carding and spinning vs. weaving. Prize won by weaving; ten men to each side.

9:15 a. m.—Potato race for girls 8 to 12 years. Prize won by Lena Norwood.

9:30 a. m.—Milk drinking race, for

girls 8 to 12 years. Prize won by Juanita Baker.

9:40 a. m.—Hurdle race, men only. Prize won by Clarence Bently.

9:50 a. m.—Foot race for everybody. Prize won by Briscoe Crisp.

10:00 a. m.—Extra foot race, little girls. Prize won by Alice Casey.

10:15 a. m. baseball game, Enka vs. Balfour. The program afforded much fun for the large crowd present.

News Items

Mr. J. C. Allen and family of Greenville, S. C., and Mr. and Mrs. Will Allen of Atlanta, Ga., were recent guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Pilkey.

The following members of the Senior B. Y. P. U. of Balfour Baptist church enjoyed a picnic out in the country Saturday evening, June 28th, and report a very pleasant trip. Those making the trip were: Messrs. Harvey Irwin, Milford Stansell, Floyd Mull, Gaden Garren and Misses Blanch Dunlap, Dorothy Corn, Sadie Bently, Mattie and Joan Williams, Leota and Jane Rhodes.

Mr. W. F. Merritt spent the past week-end in Abbeville, S. C.

Mrs. J. H. Thompson who has been spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. P. C. Arams, left Thursday for Charlotte, for a visit with her daughter there before returning to her home in Greenwood, S. C.

Mr. Herbert Lype and family spent several days last week with his parents near Johnson City, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Dock Bently spent several days this week with Mrs. Bentley's parents near Brevard.

Mr. and Mrs. George Shultz, R. M. Shultz and Mr. Bobo were recent visitors in Tennessee.

HAM.

MACON, GA.

150 Bibb Company Girl Reserves Off On Annual Sight Seeing Trip

Since it was inaugurated in the early part of 1900 the Dixie Flyer has carried many large parties to various points served by the railroads over which this fast train operates but it has perhaps never had a happier, finer looking crowd of girls aboard than Thursday morning when the Bibb Girl Reserves from Macon left for their annual outing. This year the Bibb Reserves spend the week that started today at Sewanee, Tenn., on top of the Cumberland mountains.

In Atlanta the Macon and Taylor Mill troops were joined by Porterdale and Bibb City Reserves. A special train, operating as a second section of the Dixie Flyer, carried them direct to Sewanee via Cowan.

On the return trip it is planned to stop in Chattanooga for one day, next Friday, July 11. A special will be operated from Sewanee to Chattanooga, and from that point on the

Girl Reserve cars will be attached to the southbound Dixie Flyer. Lunch will be served picnic style on top of Lookout Mountain next Friday.

H. W. Hackett, division passenger agent for the Central of Georgia, accompanied the Girl Reserves to look after railroad matters and due to his untiring efforts, everything in the transportation line has moved exceedingly smooth. The railroads very generously made a special rate, as they did for the St. Augustine outing last summer, and this, with the co-operation of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, made the mountain trip possible for a group of about 150 young ladies from Bibb communities. The girls worked hard during the past twelve months to provide funds for their share of the expenses and to qualify for the trip. Just wanting to go was merely the beginning—the qualifications imposed meant steady work throughout the year and the fact that the attendance is much larger than last summer's camp attracted shows that hard work doesn't hurt at all.

Many visitors from the Bibb communities will go to Sewanee today and tomorrow for a stay of from one to several days. The highway is paved the entire distance and the mountain scenery, made doubly attractive now with so many lovely Bibb girls at Sewanee, will draw numerous parties from Macon, Porterdale, Taylor Mill and Bibb City.

PORTERDALE, GA.

Porterdale Scouts Are Guests at Home of President William D. Anderson

There is one thing that can be said about the Porterdale Boy Scouts—they carried home with them Monday memories of their week at Camp Benjamin Hawkins and their Sunday visit to Macon that won't be forgotten any time soon, if ever.

The week was a big one in every way for these boys, and they made a splendid impression on other scouts and the scout officials of the Central Georgia Council.

Director E. J. Brown was in charge and while he had his hands full, he enjoyed being kept busy. The camp program was entered into by these boys in true Bibb style—they tried everything once and some of them twice. Not many hours passed before the boys knew as much about the camp as "veterans" of several camps.

The Sunday routine at camp was varied somewhat by a visit to Macon. Cars were supplied by Supt. W. R. Parker, of Number Two, Assistant J. T. Johnston, of Crown and Star Mills, Director Brown, and Factory Manager H. W. Pittman, whose son, Joe, drove. The scouts were accompanied by Scoutmaster Haygood of Troop 12, Number Two, and C. Fort Andrews, editor of the Recorder.

The first stop, and of chief interest, was Porterfield. The boys had heard so much about the million, more or less, ducks at Vice-President James Porter's farm they just had to go see. They spent some time going over the place and had their pictures taken to take home and show the Girl Reserves and others that they too had been to Mr. Porter's.

Next Number Two was paid a hurried visit. It wasn't such a hurried one, though—every boy had time to eat ice cream. The treat was given them by Supt. Will Parker, who has been a loyal friend of the Scout movement for years and is just as fond of boys as he is of girls. It's true he doesn't rave about the looks of the boys but no one wants boys to be pretty in looks anyway.

Payne City was given the "once over," as one of the boys expressed it. The visitors had much to say of the clean villages in Macon—they said the places here were not so big but they certainly looked nice. One youngster said he thought maybe Payne Mill was as big as Welaunee Mill.

Welcomed by President

From Payne the boys went to the lovely home of President Wm. D. Anderson, of the Bibb Company, where they were given a most cordial welcome by the Bibb's "Scoutmaster." Mr. Anderson turned his home over to the boys for their pop call and they didn't miss a thing. The swimming pool in the garden made a big hit with the boys and they were told if they came back to Macon they would be given a swimming party.

The Sunday afternoon storm broke just as the boys started their return trip but camp was reached without difficulty and a week jammed full of interesting things for the Porterdale troop came to a close.

PAW CREEK, N. C.

M. O. Hansell, Thrift's Oldest Employee Dies After Two Weeks Illness

Miles Oscar Hansell, age 42, of Thrift, better known to his many friends as "Os", died Friday night at the Charlotte Sanatorium after an illness of two weeks.

"Os" was Thrift's oldest employee, having come to this community when the mill building was under construction, and has remained here ever since. He worked at various jobs, being last employed as slubber tender.

His loss will be sorely felt here for he was active in church and community affairs and was ever ready to do his bit and render a service for either cause when called upon.

The funeral service was conducted at the Thrift Methodist Church of which he was a member and sexton, on Sunday at 2:00 o'clock, with interment at Shiloh cemetery in Gastonia.

The large attendance at the funeral and the profusion of flowers were an expression of the esteem in which he was held.

Mr. Hansell is survived by his widow; one son, Earl; one daughter, Lillian Mae Hansell; four brothers, Edward of Crouse, Luther of Gastonia, Lester of Thomasville, and Robert of Salisbury; one sister, Mrs. John Young of Gastonia.

Thrift Womans' Club Meets

The Thrift's Womans' Club held their regular meeting June 23rd. The meeting was opened by a song, "There is Sunshine in My Soul Today." Mrs. Collins, the vice-president, read the scripture, the president being absent. This was followed by the Lord's prayer repeated in concert.

An interesting program was given in an old time spelling match. Miss Stella Hall won the prize for standing the longest. Mrs. Campbell is to be commended for such an interesting program. Miss Hall then gave a demonstration on how to bathe a patient in bed and how the bed linen should be changed. The business part of the program was then attended to.

Delicious sandwiches and iced tea were served by Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Gaddy.

UNION, S. C.

Albany (Georgia) Sunshine Member On Vacation

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am a member of the Sunshine Club of Albany, Ga., but I am spending my vacation with relatives, here.

The members of the club gave me a surprise party just before I left Albany. I was called to a neighbor's house and then my little brother came after me and said I had company. When I got home the room was full of the members of the Sunshine Club. They asked me to play them a piano solo, so I did; when I finished, I was handed several slips of paper with messages written on them, asking me to do as the message said. The message said to look in certain places and each place I went I found a lovely present such as towels, stationary powder, hair tonic and perfume. When I had finished all the messages, the girls asked me to play the piano again. This time my little brother, Linton (eight years old), played the violin and I accompanied him.

It certainly was a delightful party and I sure did enjoy it very much.

The club is doing good work. When I left we had new members coming in every meeting. We had made many sick people feel better by a pot plant or cut flowers. We had furnished one little baby some medicine.

We enjoy the town very much, and I believe every town should have a Sunshine Club. Would like to hear from you.

VIRGINIA PRUITT.

ALICE IN BLUNDERLAND

By Ethel Thomas

The lawyer had gone, and Ted stood looking around bewildered-incredulous—unable to believe his good fortune. He did not know what to say.

"But, but—Alice and I will go on just as we planned—will live with Mrs. Avery—so I'll be near the mill," he began.

"No—of course we'll take care of Mrs. Avery and Jim. But, I don't think it will suit for you and Alice to live there. We'll talk of that later. Probably I'll decide to announce our new relationship Christmas Eve. Don't worry—isn't this house big enough for us all?" smiling. "And of course you'll go on with your work as if nothing had happened."

"Oh, but I simply can't realize it—and I don't know how to thank you! I feel dazed and dumb—a regular nut. Forgive me and let me get used to all this good fortune—then, maybe I can express what I feel."

"Why my boy, we think we are the ones to be congratulated. And now, no doubt you have an engagement with Alice, so we'll let you off. Kiss your mother, hug your old daddy and run along! This cold night air will set you straight."

"All right son," smiled Mrs. Marco holding her face up to him. Ted's eyes were brimming as he kissed her and whispered, "Mother, mother!" And her own eyes were wet and her lips quivering.

"Goodnight, my son," said Mr. Marco his voice a bit unsteady as he waited for the word he so longed to hear, a name he had always wanted:

"Goodnight—Daddy, dear," Ted gulped, throwing an arm about Mr. Marco's shoulders and looking down lovingly into the kind face of his benefactor. "Daddy!" Ted repeated tenderly, reverently. "God bless and be with you, and deal with me as I deal with you." And then he bolted—afraid that he would sob aloud.

For an hour he walked, trying to get his wits together and control his emotions. It was nearly ten o'clock, and Alice was coming out of the theatre when he joined her.

"Bet I know what they wanted—and it has simply scared you half to death," whispered Alice. "Why Ted, you are trembling like a leaf! We don't have to marry before all that crowd, dearest, if you'd rather not."

"But of course I promised—provided you were willing—and they said you were. I guess I can stand it if you can. And oh, darling, it's just three more days!"

"I guess the preacher will announce it tomorrow, then," said Mrs. Avery. "I'm glad you children are to be married in the church."

"Yes," added Jim, "that fine outfit that Alice has ought

Nobody's Business

By Gae McGee

HOW TO MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET

Due to the fact that Hoover prosperity came upon us at a time when we were least able to stand it, me and my old lady decided that we must economize so that we might save the money that we did not happen to save at that time, and there were no prospects of us getting any money either by inheritance, theft, work, bank, friends, or otherwise—and that's what gave us the idea.

We took up this intensive economy campaign on June 1. We managed to pay nearly 10 per cent of our bills for the previous months, and therefore started off with one side of the slate clean. We made up our minds to pay cash for everything, but we had to change trading places, as our former grocers might find out too soon that they need not expect any back dues, and talk about us.

June must be an unlucky month. My wife's kinfolks came swarming in on the second day. We reduced the cook's salary and she quit. We changed our telephone from an individual line to a party line: We were "J" and Mrs. Amos Keeter was "M," and we never got to talk any for 5 solid days, and we felt that we were "Jays" all right. We don't yet know how Mrs. Keeter ever found time to scramble the eggs, as she was so busy with the phone.

We quit ham entirely and went to common streak-of-lean-and-streak-of-fat. And our indigestion came back on us. We bought sorghum instead of maple. We tried bran instead of flour till I got choked the third day. We laid our own eggs and hatched our own chickens. (But we had been doing that before we took up this economy plan anew). We cut down on milk. We changed the style of soap in the bath-room, and sliced our own bread.

I pressed my own britches and my wife pressed her own—dress. I quit sending my 2 collars to the laundry and wore them soft. We made our coffee weaker and drank it slower. We quit baiting the mouse trap with cheese and repaired our old fly swatter. We wrote our 2 friends on postal cards. We changed from Dr. Skinnem's Liver Fluid to Salts. We went to the picture shows but didn't go inside. (Do you know a fellow can get a pretty good idea of what the show is if he will study the posters closely?)

We might have got somewhere with our efforts to save if my wife's kinfolks had gone home on June the Fifth instead of July the Fifth. When we counted up how much we had done for ourselves by straining at a couple of pennies and swallowing a pearl, we were just exactly 14 dollars and 35 cents worse off than we were when we started. And the reason that times are so hard is—millions of other fools are trying to do what we tried to do, and have quit trying to live normal lives.

SELMA, ALA.

Sunset Village

Dear Aunt Becky:

Will you allow Blue Bird just a small space in your paper? Its been so long since I wrote, but you get news from our place all the time.

Our mill is running fifty-five hours day and fifty hours night, so you see we are all kept busy. We have plenty of good help both day and night.

The refreshment stand which has been put in by Mr. Jim Shedd is a delight to us as we have plenty of drinks, candies, and such things as we like to have during working hours.

We have had several deaths in our community lately.

Mrs. Loberta Woodward and Mrs. Martha Ann Church, both dear old ladies whom we all loved, Mrs. Annie Hendrix, mother of four small children, died Friday following a very serious operation undergone at the Baptist Hospital, Wednesday morning, and little Vida Rutherford, two years old, died last week at the Baptist Hospital. We extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved families. We miss them all, but our loss is heaven's gain.

Mrs. Annie Crawford, Mrs. Alice Wyatt and Mrs. P. S. Booker are all rapidly improving from operations undergone recently at the King's Memorial Hospital. All are able to be at home again, we are glad to say.

Aunt Becky, we have "Hooks" over here working with us now. I think he is kept very busy at both this mill and the Alabama Mill.

Its great to see our Superintendent, Mr. W. R. Cook back at work after a few weeks absence because of illness.

Your story gets better all the time, but we want to see Alice and Ted in that beautiful home.

BLUE BIRD.

EASLEY, S. C.

News From Arial Community

A singing convention was enjoyed by the people of the surrounding community Sunday, June 29, at the Arial chapel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Henderson of Greenville, Mrs. J. L. Herd and son Elmer Herd, of Piedmont, were the guests of Mrs. J. M. Spearman, Sunday.

The Sunday school at Arial chapel was very glad to have as their visitors Sunday the Fire Department of Easley. The church extends to them a cordial invitation to come back at any time. The following were present: Ben J. Smith, chief; S. O. Capell, assistant chief; E. R. Stausell, G. H. Hutson, J. M. Hoff, Ben Johnston, Hoyt Ferguson, Eugene Lewis, B. N. Shirley, O. H. Julian, Claude Fowler, Fred Stansell, Claude Ferguson, T. M. Rogers and Jack Arial.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Smith of Columbia, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Spearman.

A B. Y. P. U. social was given at Arial church on last Saturday evening. Sandwiches and lemonade were sold in interest of the B. Y. P. U., which has been recently organized.

The teams of Easley Mill and Arial Mill will play baseball the Fourth of July morning on the Arial baseball ground.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith of Columbia, accompanied by Misses Leona and Kathleen Spearman, leave today for Atlanta, Ga., where they will visit relatives.

to be shown off properly. It sure didn't come from Kresses!"

"Jim, don't speak so loud—someone might hear you," chided his mother. "Alice will never marry but once, and she deserves a nice wedding gown."

"How do you know she'll never marry but once?" Jim asked.

"Cause she's a one-man woman, young man—just as your mother is."

"Oh, said Ted, I've some good news—Mr. and Mrs. Marco and some of the overseers are going to join our church tomorrow."

"That is fine," said Alice, animatedly. Then after a moment of silence: "Ted, do you wish to see my wedding dress?"

"Sure! Is it blue? Blue is so becoming to you, dear, I guess every dress I buy for you will be blue. Gosh, what a thrill I'll get from buying things for you!"

When they had reached home and Ted was shown the lovely white satin gown and white satin slippers with their rhinestone buckles, he was speechless with admiration, but finally announced that he'd be the proudest man in the tSate, when he led Alice to the altar dressed in pure white like the angel she was.

"And I'll be the proudest mother-hen, when I get all my brood safely tucked away in my nest," declared Mrs. Avery; Ted, remembering that Mr. Marco had other plans for him, and feeling guilty because he must disappoint Mrs. Avery, soon bade them goodnight, and hurried away to the privacy of his own room, where he found it absolutely impossible to sleep.

He wondered if he had done wrong in listening to the pleas of Mr. and Mrs. Marco, without consulting Alice. But surely Alice would be proud,—and Mrs. Avery too,—when she realized their good fortune. Why, good heavens—he would be legal heir to Mr. Marco's property!

CHAPTER XXIX

Sunday was a never-to-be-forgotten day in the pretty village church where Ted and Alice were devoted members and loyal workers. The announcement that they would be married in front of the Christmas tree Tuesday night—Christmas Eve—brought a murmur of approval and subdued handclapping. Each and everyone looked forward to this thrilling event with great joy, all hoping to and expecting to "get there on time to secure a front seat."

Then after a short and very impressive sermon by the pastor, the congregation had another thrill. They had noticed that Mr. and Mrs. Marco and all the overseers were present, but they usually attended church and took an interest in the Sunday school activities around Christmas. But when the president and his wife, Superintendent Jones, Mrs. Jones and their son and daughter, Mr. Redd, overseer of weaving, his wife and daughter, Mr. Black, overseer spinning and wife, all responded for membership when the opportunity was given, there was

a gasp of astonishment, followed by smiles of real pleasure."

When the "right hand of Christian fellowship" and welcome was extended by the congregation as the choir rendered that beautiful hymn "Blest be the tie that binds," the presence of the Holy Spirit in benediction, was felt in the hearts of many.

"I've been in love with this place and people since I worshipped with you some months ago," smiled Mrs. Marco through her tears as hand after hand clasped hers and honest eyes looked into hers.

"She made me see what I've been missing," Mr. Marco confessed. "And I want you all to forget that I'm your president, and look upon me as your brother in Christ," he said, as his employees wrung his hand—these employees of his mill, whom he vowed to know better. He had learned at last, a lesson that many other mill men need to know—a lesson when earned and practiced in sincerity, will solve the problem of labor forever and ever.

When Ted and Alice left the choir to welcome the new members, Mrs. Marco promptly kissed them both, and not a few heard her call Ted "My son," and Mr. Marco's affectionate, "My boy." They smiled in appreciation. They all knew that it was through Alice, that Mr. and Mrs. Marco had found each other. And Mr. Marco's love for Ted had for months been accepted as a matter of fact; they wouldn't be surprised at all, if Ted should profit by it. Why he might get a job in the office!

Superintendent Jones, and overseers Redd and Black, and their families, were just as heartily welcomed as were the president and Mrs. Marco. And, in almost every home in the village, the subject of the "great day at church" was a lively topic of conversation.

Christmas Eve finally arrived. The church was packed to full capacity. The Sunday school rooms had been thrown open to the auditorium; every seat, even in the gallery, was taken, and the aisles packed.

The big tree was the prettiest ever seen, gay with bright tinsel, colored lights and various ornaments. It almost filled the platform, from which the pulpit had been removed for the occasion. Back of and around it were sacks of presents that couldn't be hung on the tree. Pretty dollies, baby carriages, woolly dogs, gay boxes of candy, and other lovely gifts swung from the tree temptingly, and little girls and boys gazed rapturously and longingly upon the coveted treasures.

The big church clock ticked the minutes away; the marriage was announced for 7:30, and it was now 7:20. Only a few more minutes!

From his study to the left of the rostrum, the pastor stepped forward and raised his hand. Immediately there was silence, absolute silence and eager expectation, beautiful order that can be found in any Southern mill village church—such order that any church might well be proud of.

"My friends, in just a few minutes you will witness

The Woman's Missionary Society which has been recently organized in this village, held its first meeting with the President, Mrs. Sorrels, Thursday evening, June 25th. A good number were present, and it is hoped that more will join as it means much to our community. An interesting program was enjoyed, and delicious ice cream and cake was served.

KATHLEEN SPEARMAN.

MARION, N. C.

Marion Mill

Everything is moving along nicely at the Marion Mill with plenty of satisfied help and ideal working conditions. We are running every other week, but hope business will soon improve, so that we can start on full blast. The 55-50 basis has been put into effect at the Marion Mill, which greatly pleases the help in general.

Some changes have taken place recently in the weaving department as follows, Mr. Floyd W. Bradley, who for many years was the night overseer, has been promoted to day overseer. His elevation meets with the unanimous approval of the entire weave room help. Mr. J. H. Broome, formerly day second hand, is now in charge of night weaving, while Mr. Ad Flack has been promoted from No. 2 to No. 1 second hand. Mr. W. J. Styles, formerly head fixer, is now second hand in No. 2, while Mr. Leonard Broome is now head fixer. Under these able leaders, production and quality are at a high ebb. These changes were occasioned by the death of Overseer T. M. Flack.

Good rains have fallen recently and gardens have taken on new life, which, by the way, are fine indeed, and we are shaking our fists at "Mr. Hard Times."

We have had some serious sickness, but are thankful that steady improvement is being noted.

Good luck to the Bulletin and especially the Home Section.

R. B. C.

PIEDMONT, ALA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are having some real summer days here. The mills will stop the Fourth and the week after; we all are counting on a good time.

Miss Edna Wesson from Cedartown, Ga., is visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. Sarah Wester is sick at this writing. Hope she will soon recover.

Jessie Carroll, from Gadsden, Ala., is visiting relatives here this week.

Mrs. Velton Cambron is very sick at this writing and is not improving much. We hope for her recovery.

Miss Bertie Turner, from Jacksonville, Ala., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Lillian Carroll on Cora street.

Mr. Joe Steward is visiting his wife and children on Logan street.

The Boy Scouts of Troop 24, played a nice game of ball Saturday. Albert Carroll's team defeated Horace Smith's team 23 and 21. Hurrah for Albert Carroll. Milford Cambron, umpire. Come on you Scouts of Chattanooga, and try a game of ball with us. We may not beat you, but we will promise you a clean game.

Glad to see Mr. Clarence Turner out again.

Mrs. Geo. Webb is sick at this writing.

Mrs. Bertha Wesson and children Edna, Jimmy,

Ruth, Grace and Howard, from Cedartown, Ga., are visiting Mrs. Edd Hulseby on Logan street. Aunt Becky, are you ever coming to visit our mill? (I don't know, dear, but I hope so.—Aunt Becky.)

Albert Carroll is looking gloomy; his girl, will return to her home at Cedartown, Ga., Sunday. Cheer up Albert; she will be coming back or you can go to Georgia!

Milford Cambron was called to the bedside of his brother's wife, Mrs. Velton Cambron, Friday. She has been very ill for the past two months.

LILLIAN B. CARROLL.

EASLEY, S. C.

Alice Mfg. Co.—Alice Plant

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Caudell of Jacksonville, Fla., are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Miller.

Miss Leona Spearman, of Aiala spent the day Sunday with Miss Florence Austin.

The P. T. A. held its first meeting since the close of school, Tuesday evening in the Hall. This organization has been a great help, both to the school and community during the past year, and promises even greater help for the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Austin were visitors of Mrs. Annie Smith of Greenville, Sunday.

Mrs. A. D. Owen has returned after a two weeks visit to her daughter, Mrs. C. R. Ramsey, in Greenwood.

An unusually large crowd attended the party given by Miss Vera Rollins on Blair Street, Saturday evening.

Misses Louise Anderson and Ethel Harris of Easley Mill, spent Saturday night with Mrs. Claude Galloway.

Miss Elizabeth Ellison, assisted by Miss Addie Holder, carried the Junior Girls Sunday school class to Hamilton pasture, Wednesday afternoon, June 18. Marshmallows were toasted, games were played and a picnic lunch spread. Twenty-five members were present and heartily appreciated the good time given them.

ERLANGER, N. C.

X. Y. Z.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The mill is still running short time, but we hope it won't run long this way.

The health of the community is very good at present; there is no serious illness.

Personals

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Honeycutt and three children, of Charlotte, were the guests of Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Johnson, Sunday.

Rev. Liner and family of Mooresville, moved to the village last week.

Miss Grace Hayden, of First Street, had the misfortune Tuesday of getting her leg broken.

At Church

Rev. C. R. Johnson's subjects for Sunday will be as follows: At 11 o'clock, "What Class are You Traveling?" Sunday night—"The Greatest Blessing that can come to a Man."

JAKE.

IDENTIFICATION

"This check is doubtless all right," said the assistant manager politely, "but have you anything about you by which you could be identified?"

The pretty young thing faltered: "I have a mole—on my left knee."

the marriage of a very popular young couple, known and loved by everyone in the village. Never in my life have I performed this solemn ceremony with more real pleasure and satisfaction, than will be mine tonight; these young people are both consecrated Christians, and I have no fear for their future happiness. Owing to the packed aisles, we shall have to change the usual order of such services. The couple will come from the side rooms and meet on the rostrum, facing the audience. They will stand in front of our beautiful Christmas tree where you can all see them perfectly, and I know that I need ask for absolute quiet."

Then at a sign the pianist accompanied by a violinist, softly played "Because I love you." At the door to the right Alice appeared on the arm of Mrs. Marco. She was breathtakingly beautiful in her white satin gown, a bandeau of brilliants about her head, a string of pearls around her slender white throat; she carried a bouquet of lillies, with long streamers of satin ribbon.

At the same moment Ted appeared at the left of the rostrum on the arm of Mr. Marco. Ted too, came in for a lot of admiration. Never in his life had he been more strikingly handsome. Tall and straight he stood, in conventional black, his gray eyes opened in awe and his face pale with emotion as he gazed adoringly upon the beautiful vision coming to meet him. The scene was awe inspiring. A loud report, and an enterprising photographer had the picture, though several screamed.

One step and then a slight pause,—hesitatingly—entreatingly, beseechingly, it seemed to the audience,—but with adoration and perfect trust expressed in her sweet face and big brown eyes, Alice went forward, stepping precisely with Ted and to the music, and they met in front of the tree; Ted reverently tucked Alice's hand under his arm and with Mr. Marco by his side and Mrs. Marco by Alice, they faced the audience and in a few moments the solemn vows had been taken and they were pronounced man and wife. Ted stooped and pressed a long fervent kiss on the lips of his bride, and at that moment there was a second flash from a photographer's camera.

There were stifled sobs among that vast audience, for many were reminded of vows taken in the past and in their hearts were renewing them. Mrs. Avery choked back her sobs, but could not keep back the tears, and Jim too, felt an unaccustomed seriousness, while he wondered how such a short ceremony could be so everlastingly binding, and concluded boyishly that he'd never marry at all!

A prayer for the young couple, and for the entire congregation. More music, and then formality was thrown to the winds. Ted, Alice, Mr. and Mrs. Marco helped to deliver the presents, and the newly weds were showered with congratulations and good wishes. They received many useful presents too, which they held up joyously to view and shouted their thanks.

(To Be Continued)